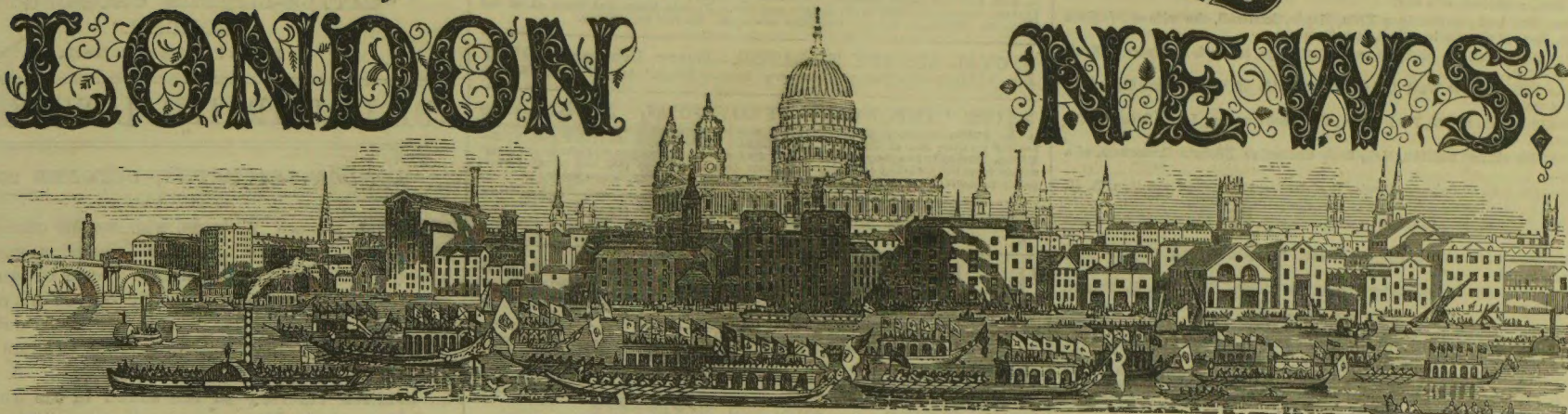


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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AT THE SORTING TABLE IN THE DIAMOND DIGGINGS.

These topics greet us on our return from sea and from moor, and their greeting is carelessly returned. But there is one thing which marks the week, and which the dulllest ear must open to receive. Science has accomplished another of her wonders, and silently is the proof laid before the world; for Science is like Mr. Tennyson's last new knight, Sir Gareth, and bids works speak for her. The Australian telegraph is completed, and on Tuesday, Oct. 22, we read a message that had been

sent from the Antipodes on the 21st. That is an event which would make 1872 an *annus mirabilis*, but that so many cognate marvels have already been wrought. We ought not, however, to accept this fact without earnest recognition of the skill, courage, and perseverance which it implies. Let the variety of difficulty which has had to be dealt with be taken into account, and let the enormous distance along which the magic wire has had to be conducted be reckoned, and then but half the merit of the achievement will be perceived. The great credit of the operation is with the colonists. Well-appointed ships and long-skilled engineers did their work nobly, but only as we had a right to expect. But when the "fifth continent" was reached, there lay a vast domain to receive the iron chain, and it had to be conducted through what are as yet inhospitable regions (perhaps in the years to come to be smiling pastures with prosperous homesteads), and to be brought down from the north to the cities of our brethren. Our brethren closed with the work, and have achieved it, and some national greeting should ere this have been sent them from home. We could congratulate the President of America when the wire first opened up daily intercourse with the States; why has no message gone forth to our noble colonies? It may be thought of, and may long precede the arrival of these lines in Australia; but, whether it be sent or not, this Journal permits not the week to pass without placing on record an expression of warm admiration at the new triumph of British science and energy. The Queen's English is now exchanged between the Queen's subjects in England and at the Antipodes.

There are few Englishmen whom the *Wreck Register and Chart* published by the Board of Trade about this season of the year could fail to interest. Most of us, by a kind of local association closely approximating to an instinct, appreciate the perils of a life at sea. We dwell in a seagirt country. Many of the articles of our daily use or consumption come from abroad. Most of us are personally cognisant of the attractions, and to some extent the revelations, of seaside life. Some of us have entered into close communion with the ever-shifting moods and the occasional terrors of the ocean. Our hearts never refuse to sympathise with those who in ancient and sacred song have been described as "going down to the sea in ships, and doing business in great waters." Any authentic records that present to us a fair picture of the privations to which they have to submit and the perils they have to risk embody an element of interest which not many of us can look upon with indifference. Accordingly, the annual report which summarises for us the accidents at sea for the foregoing year commonly and justly attracts and absorbs a large amount of public attention.

We have before us the *Wreck Register* for 1871—illustrated, let us say, by the elaborate and exhaustive analytical articles supplied to the public by the daily journals. We can hardly imagine any collection of statistics more fascinating in its subject, or more likely to take deep hold upon the sympathies of the British people. Let us say, however, that the interest excited by this document is not confined to the evidence it puts before us of the irresistible force of the briny deep, which excites in us simple emotions of wonder and awe, but is oftentimes deeply tinged by humiliation and shame, on account of those negligences of man which are more destructive of property and life, and therefore more cruel in their effects, than any freaks of the ocean. Of course, there is a large percentage of losses and casualties at sea which can be fairly ascribed to no other cause than the incompetency even of modern science to exercise complete mastery over the winds and waves. But, as will be seen in the *Wreck Register*, there is a still larger percentage which must be traced to purely preventable causes—to the defective materials or insufficient equipment of the ship itself, to want of proper seamanship in the captain, to ignorance and lack of discipline in the crew, or to that foolhardiness and venturesomeness on the part of all concerned, which frequently grows out of daily familiarity with danger.

The number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom during last year was 1575, being 73 more than the number in 1870, but, with that exception, less than the number in any year since 1864. It would be matter for congratulation if this diminution could be fairly counted upon as due to the operation of any known cause, such, for example, as the displacement of sailing by steam vessels, the more careful build of ships, or the employment of a more intelligent and a better class of sailors. To some extent, no doubt, these causes have tended to lessen the number of losses at sea; but we are afraid that they have not told very decisively upon the character of the *Wreck Register* for last year, or for several years past. The number is far more appreciably affected by the prevalence or absence through the year of gales of remarkable violence and duration than by any other cause; and any large diminution of damage done to shipping during any particular year is generally traceable to the fact that there have been fewer gales during that period of an extremely violent or destructive character.

In the year 1871 there were 398 total losses of ships at sea, or, we may more properly say, on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom. Of these 137 happened during the prevalence of a full gale of wind, and

may, therefore, be set down as having occurred through "stress of weather;" 44 arose from defects in the ship or in her equipments, and these include 25 vessels which foundered from unseaworthiness; 99 were caused by inattention, carelessness, or neglect; and the rest must be ascribed to miscellaneous causes. There were, during the same period, 826 cases of partial damage (excluding collisions), and of these 372 have been ascribed to stress of weather, 163 to carelessness, 125 to defects in the ship or her equipments, and the rest to various other causes. As usual, nearly half of the casualties happened on the eastern coast, and to the collier class, of which craft untold numbers are dispatched, week after week, to creep, as best they may, from port to port, ill fitted in every respect either to elude or to ride out any gale that may overtake them.

The loss of property indicated by the *Wreck Register* for the year 1871 is estimated to exceed two millions sterling; or, measuring it in another way, it is represented as amounting to a tonnage of upwards of 458,000. This is a fact of grave importance, but it is of comparatively little weight in view of the large accompanying loss of life. The total reported to the Board of Trade for last year amounted to 626 persons, being, it is true, 148 less than the number of lives lost in 1870 and less than the lives lost in any year since 1864. Of these 96 were lost in vessels that foundered, 131 through vessels in collision, and 319 in vessels driven ashore. The remaining lives lost were lost from various causes such as being washed overboard in heavy seas, and accidents of that kind.

But it is just here that one has to rejoice in the active and most successful efforts which are systematically made to rescue our seamen from death, when imminent peril threatens to overwhelm them. The number of lives saved from shipwreck on our coasts during the past year was not less than 4336. Various organisations exist for the purpose of saving lives in peril from the sea, and of these the National Life-Boat Institution very decidedly takes the lead. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the services which have been rendered in this direction by this noble institution. Since its first establishment it has been made the means of saving upwards of 20,000 lives from shipwrecks on our shores. It has its stations on most parts of the coast, and wherever its life-boats exist there is also a well-disciplined, hardy, and courageous crew to man it in times of danger, and to carry succour to the distressed when all other means fail. There is, probably, no benevolent and beneficent association which does so large and effective an amount of good without even the liability of doing some compensatory mischief. The only qualifying remark that we can make regarding it is that its means are less than its opportunities of using them. The wealth of this country ought to supply it with an income adequate to the achievement of its whole purpose, so that not a wreck should occur upon any part of the coast of the United Kingdom where the invaluable aid of a life-boat would not be available. It is hardly too much to hope that before long this result will be realised.

DECISION ON THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

A telegram from Berlin on Thursday states that the award of the Emperor William in the San Juan boundary question declares that the claims of the United States fully accord with the true interpretation of the Treaty of June 15, 1846, and that the boundary line has, therefore, to run through the Haro Channel.

THE DIAMOND-DIGGERS.

In our publication of Aug. 24, and on several previous occasions, we gave some illustrations of the South African diamond-diggings, which have been repeatedly described. They are situated, for the most part, in the extensive valley of the Vaal river, to the north-east of the Orange River Free State, but within the boundary of the Cape Colony, as lately defined. The land here is intersected by long stony ridges, called *Kopjes* by the Dutch boers, which consist of large fragments of rock thrown together, and covered with a deep ferruginous gravel. In this gravel, which fills the interstices between the loose rocks, the precious gems are found. The manner of working is simple enough. A claim, or piece of ground 30 ft. square, is occupied by two diggers in partnership, attended by their black servants. They remove the loose blocks of stone, which are cast aside; they take up the gravel, and sift it thoroughly, either in a dry state or with abundance of water, in a sieve rocked by a cradle. When the pebbles have been thus separated from the sand, they are cleansed and placed upon the sorting-table, as shown in the illustration on our front page, and are most carefully examined, to find any diamonds that may lie in the heap. The result is often disappointing, but sometimes the diggers are richly rewarded for their toilsome drudgery by the discovery of a glittering prize. The negro assistants, being almost naked, have no pockets in which to conceal what they might be tempted to purloin; but they have been known to hide much larger articles of value about their persons, when they are not strictly watched.

Mr. Pollock, the master to whom the bill of costs of Messrs. Gorton and De Fiva, the late solicitors to the Tiebhorne claimant, was referred, has fixed upon £500 as the sum to be deposited in court, on which the papers in their possession are to be delivered to the claimant's present solicitors.

Mr. Ayrton stated to a deputation of the Hackney Board of Works, who waited upon him on Thursday week, that the question of granting permission for the public to bathe in the new lake of Victoria Park on summer evenings is under the consideration of Government, and that he expects a decision will be arrived at before the reassembling of Parliament.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues to sojourn at Balmoral Castle. Lord and Lady Hatherley and Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., dined with her Majesty on Tuesday week. On the following day the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., dined with the Queen. Lord and Lady Hatherley and Sir Arthur Helps left the castle. On Thursday week the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue left Balmoral. Yesterday (Friday) week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Derry Shiel. On Saturday last the Rev. Professor Charteris arrived at the castle, and dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Professor Charteris officiated. On Monday the Rev. Dr. Taylor dined with her Majesty. The Rev. Professor Charteris left the castle. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary daily drives around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Her Majesty has written a letter of condolence to the Earl of Shaftesbury on the death of the Countess.

The Queen has contributed £150 to the funds of the Association for Gaelic-speaking Students from the Northern Synods in connection with the Church of Scotland.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his host, the Earl of Tankerville, on Thursday week, hunted the wild cattle of Chillingham Park. His Royal Highness, after an exciting chase, brought down the "king" of the herd with a single shot, the bullet entering the neck and severing the spinal cord. The animal was seven years old, and weighed upwards of seventy stone. The bull was conveyed to the castle, when the Princess of Wales inspected it, and commissioned Signor Burletti, who is engaged in carving the woodwork of Alnwick Castle, to make a drawing of it. Photographs were also taken of the animal, with the Prince, rifle in hand, standing by it. Subsequently his Royal Highness shot through the Howmor and Fowberry plantations. In the evening there was a display of fireworks before the castle. On the following day the Prince and Princess left Chillingham Castle en route for London. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Newcastle by the eleven p.m. mail train. The Mayor and other civic authorities were in attendance at the railway station, and addresses were presented by the Mayor to the Prince and Princess, who did not leave their carriage. Their Royal Highnesses were heartily cheered by a large number of the townspeople. The Prince and Princess arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday morning last. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, attended by General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys and the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, also arrived at Marlborough House from Abergeldie Castle. The Prince and Princess visited the Queen of the Netherlands at Claridge's Hotel. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday the Queen of the Netherlands visited the Prince and Princess. The Prince presided at Marlborough House over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881. The Duke of Teck was present. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Lyceum Theatre. On the following evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Gaiety Theatre. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Beaufort and Colonel Owen Williams, left Marlborough House on a visit to the Earl of Aylesford, at Packington Hall. His Royal Highness travelled by the ordinary three p.m. express train upon the London and North-Western Railway to Hampton in Arden, where the Earl of Aylesford met the Prince and accompanied his Royal Highness to Packington Hall. The Prince has had excellent sport shooting. His Royal Highness is expected to return to Marlborough House to-day (Saturday). The Princess has driven out daily. Their Royal Highnesses will shortly visit the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at Elvedon Hall, near Thetford.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands dined with Earl and Countess Granville on Thursday week. On Saturday last her Majesty went to Wimbledon and dined with the Countess Dowager of Westmoreland. On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service in Westminster Abbey, and afterwards partook of luncheon with Baron and Baroness Napier of Ettrick. Her Majesty dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Baron and Baroness Napier of Ettrick, visited the Bethnal-green Museum. Her Majesty dined with the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace. The Duchess of Cambridge met the Queen at dinner. On Tuesday her Majesty left Claridge's Hotel on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby. The Queen travelled by the London and North-Western Railway to Elge Hill station, where the Earl of Derby met her Majesty and accompanied her to Knowsley. On Wednesday the Queen put a visit to Liverpool. Her Majesty was received at the Town-hall by the Mayor. The Queen also visited the Waterloo Dock, the Free Public Library and Museum, and St. George's Hall. Her Majesty is expected to leave Knowsley to-day (Saturday) on a tour of visits in the north. The Queen during her sojourn in town, received visits from the several members of the Royal family now in London, and from various members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the aristocracy.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Dover on Tuesday from the Continent in the mail-packet Wave. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Prince Arthur on landing at the Admiralty Pier. The Prince and Princess travelled by the South-Eastern and Great Western Railways to Windsor, and proceeded to their residence, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

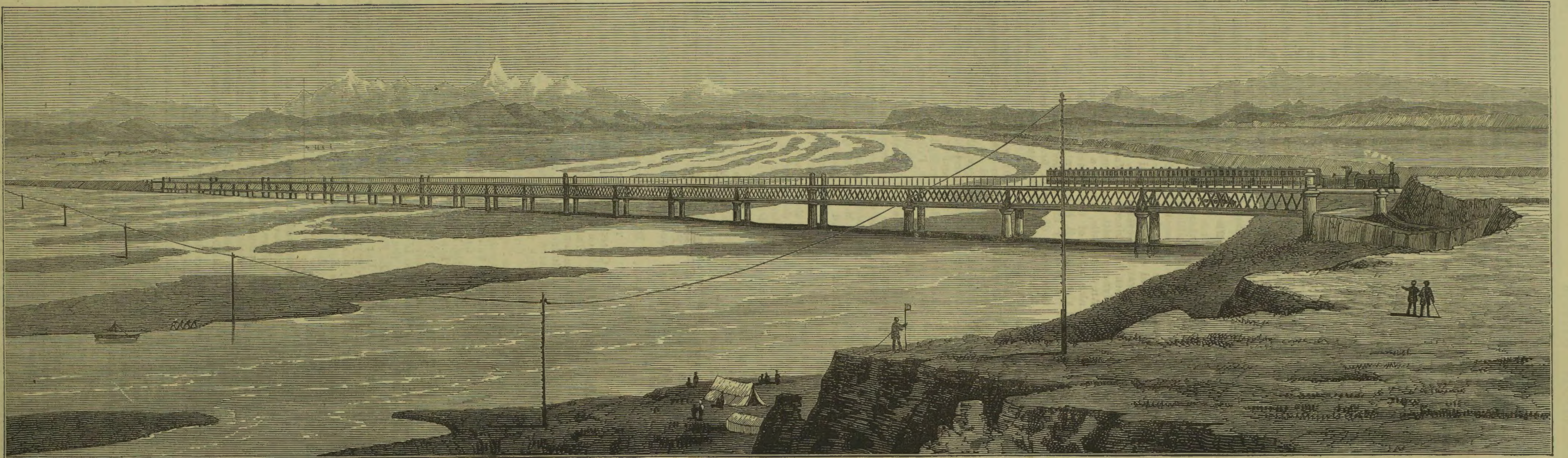
Prince Arthur has rejoined his regiment at Dover. His Royal Highness is staying at the Lord Warden Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have arrived at the White Lodge, Richmond Park.

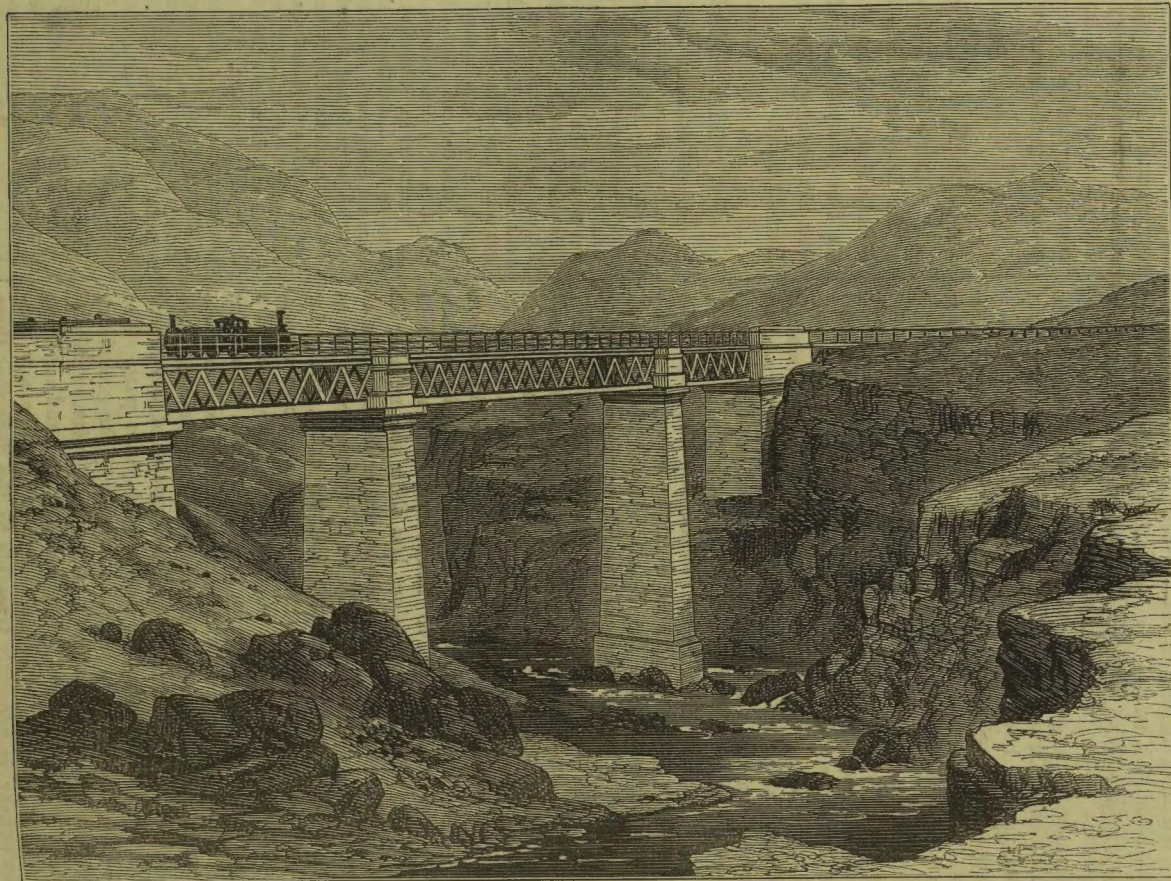
The Countess de Flandre gave birth to a daughter yesterday (Friday) week. The Princess has been named Josephine Carola Marie Albertine. The Crown Prince and Princess of Saxony will be sponsors.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild have returned to London from Sweden.

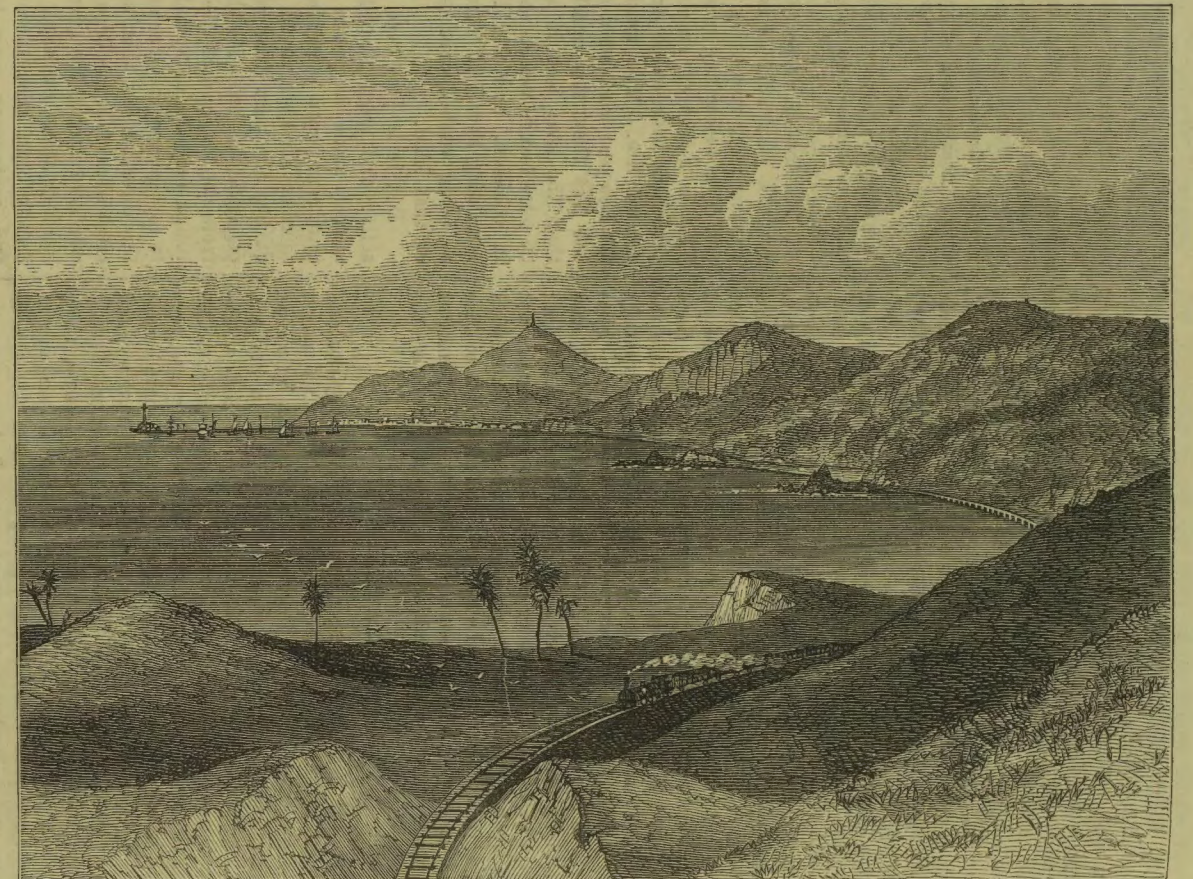
The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 101,567, of whom 33,394 were in workhouses and 68,173 received outdoor relief. This was a decrease of 13,620 compared with the corresponding week of last year, and compared with 1870, and 1871, the above figures showed the large decrease of 23,339 and 29,619 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 899, of whom 564 were men, 23 women, and 72 children under sixteen.



THE OTAGO GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, NEW ZEALAND: WAITAKI RAILWAY BRIDGE.



WAIAMAKARUA VIADUCT.



PORT MOERAKI.



THE HUNTING SEASON: EARTH-STOPPING.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY SCENERY.

Three Illustrations in our Paper of this week are views of New Zealand scenery taken from portions of the Great Northern Trunk Railway, a line upon a 42-in. gauge, which the New Zealand Government is proceeding to construct under the Public Works Act of 1870. This line of railway will connect the two principal cities of the Middle Island, Dunedin and Christchurch, distant about 200 miles from each other; the former is the capital of Otago, the latter of Canterbury Province. Mr. John Millar, civil engineer, was retained by the colonial Government to survey and lay out that portion of the railway commencing at Dunedin and extending northward to the boundary of the Otago Province on the Waitangi River. Under the advice of Mr. John Carruthers, the able and experienced engineer-in-chief of the colonial Government, preparations are being made for the immediate construction of trunk railways in both the Northern and Southern Islands. Arrangements are at the same time made under the direction of the agent-general in London, Dr. Featherstone, for disbursing large sums in aid of extensive emigration to New Zealand, which will provide labour for the execution of the railway works.

The views we have given are from the drawings of Mr. Millar, whose very able report engaged the attention of the colonial Legislature during its recent Session. They are faithful examples of the scenery between Moeraki and the Waitangi, over which river Mr. Millar proposes the construction of a double-gallery bridge, as seen in the Illustration, designed upon the principle of Warren's girder, having twenty spans of 132 ft. each, resting on twin-cylinder concrete piles, which it is proposed to sink under pneumatic pressure. The first or lower stage of the bridge, as designed by Mr. Millar, is appropriated exclusively to the ordinary road traffic of the country. Every fourth pair of cylinders is to be carried above the road level, thus ingeniously forming semicircular alcoves, where pedestrians may seek safety from droves of semi-wild cattle on the way to market. The river Waitangi, a name that means the "Weeping Water," is shown in the drawing at its lowest ebb, when it exposes a wide expanse of shingle banks; but, being subject to frequent floods occasioned by capricious thaws of snow upon the distant mountains, care has been taken to provide for an expansion of the river to a mile in width, running at a speed of ten knots an hour. The upper stage, or gallery, of the bridge is to be exclusively devoted to the railway line. The rails are laid upon longitudinal sleepers, having a layer of vulcanised indiarubber between the rail and sleeper to deaden the rumbling noise generally attendant on the passing of trains over bridges of either iron or wooden construction.

The second view is of a proposed high-level viaduct across the Otupopo gorge, in the vicinity of the town of Herbert. The scenery hereabouts is exceedingly picturesque, reminding travellers of parts of South Wales. The river Waimakarua, or river of two courses, passes under this viaduct at over a hundred feet below the train level, the railway being constructed along the opposite mountain side, for upwards of a mile, to the head of the defile. This pass affords an interesting field for the geologist. The huge rocks, forming abutments for the projected bridge, bear evidence of centuries of action of water at a level much higher than the present meandering courses of the river. Here the engineer will utilise the huge blocks of granite in the erection of the piers shown in the Illustration.

The third view shows the termination of a branchlet off the trunk line, forty miles from the provincial boundary, to communicate with the shipping pier at Port Moeraki. This settlement, so beautifully placed, is destined, at a future period, to become the Brighton of the province of Otago. The bay is sheltered from all except the most genial northerly wind; its climate is agreeable and salubrious; and Moeraki will be a fashionable watering-place in the middle of the next century.

EARTH-STOPPING.

The fox is a clever fellow, as everybody knew long before the days of old Aesop; and in the business of making a snug subterranean home for himself, his wife, and four or five young children, he shows both sagacity and diligence. It has, indeed, been affirmed that he will save himself trouble if he can by dislodging some other animal from an excavation already made, and enlarging or completing the mansion to suit his own personal or family convenience. But we have no call to find fault with his mode of providing for household needs in this particular, if he would but refrain from supplying his domestic larder at the expense of our poultry-yard. This four-footed freebooter is never content with the store of booty he has collected; he buries it in the earth as soon as he has carried it off, that he may dig up a piece to eat now and then, as hunger returns upon him; and the quantity of meat so laid by is enough for a month's consumption. In the work of constructing his domestic abode he is careful to provide several galleries or chambers, with two or three outlets by which he may escape when the place is attacked. He seems to have a good idea of fortification, taking advantage of a large stone or the roots of a tree, which cannot easily be removed by the spade, to give his underground passages an awkward turn, that their farthest recesses may be the more secure from hostile approach. But the gamekeeper and the huntsman, who serve the sporting pleasures of the English gentry, are well acquainted with the ways of Master Reynard. They look after him, from day to day, till they know the hour and place where he lies basking in a covert of bushes not far distant from his burrow, while a mob of shrewish birds, shrieking out their cries of detestation, give notice to his human foes that their common enemy is off his guard. The men are prepared that instant with spade and mattock to shut him out of his own house, in the manner shown by our Artist, Mr. Geddard, so that he may be found roaming at large next day, when his scent will lie strong over the fields of his disconsolate wanderings. Then, as the hunt comes up, and thirty couple of keen fox-hounds will soon be loudly and swiftly following his track, it is high time for Reynard to bid a long and last farewell to the home that men have closed against him.

M. Jean Henri Merle d'Aubigné, the celebrated historian of the Reformation and the principal of the Theological Free School, died suddenly at Geneva on Monday morning, aged seventy-eight. He received the communion on Sunday at the Pelisserie Church, and presided in the evening at family worship as usual.

The Queen has appointed Joseph Archer Crowe, Esq., to be Consul-General for Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces, and to reside at Düsseldorf. Her Majesty has also approved of Mr. Carl Ludwig Sahl as Consul at Sydney for the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; and of Mr. Eduardo Augusto de Carvalho as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope for the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 24.

The Republican party is naturally delighted with the result of Sunday's partial elections. In three departments the Radical candidates have been returned, while in two others the Moderate Republicans have gained the victory. In two departments only, the Oise and Morbihan, has the Legitimist cause triumphed, while the Orleanists and the Bonapartists are nowhere. MM. de Forcade la Roquette and Schneider, the ex-Emperor's candidates in the Gironde and Indre and Loire, have been beaten, with overwhelming majorities, by MM. Caduc and Nioche, who are both Radicals; while the Marquis de Fournès, the monarchical candidate in Calvados, has met with a signal defeat, his opponent, M. Paris, a Moderate Republican, polling something like twice his number of votes. Algeria sends to the Assembly M. Crémieux, an ex-deputy for Paris under the Second Empire and Minister of Justice and Religion during the brief reign of the Government of National Defence; and the Vosges has triumphantly returned M. Méline, a moderate Republican, who promises to support the Government of M. Thiers. The contest appears to have been very spirited in the Oise, where the Duc d'Aumale, who is there almost all-powerful, appears to have patronised M. Rousselle, the Radical candidate, in preference to M. Gérard de Blincourt, a Legitimist. The latter's election was, however, secured by a majority of some 4,000 votes.

The *République Française* and the *Corsaire*, the two most important Radical organs of the capital, express unbounded satisfaction at the result of the elections; while the *Rappel*, M. Victor Hugo's journal, informs us that on Monday morning M. Thiers, who has lately returned to Versailles with all the Ministers, told his numerous visitors that he was extremely pleased with this result. He is reported to have said that Sunday's voting was an approbation of his own political conduct, and that it was his intention to strive as steadfastly as ever to consolidate the Government of the Republic.

It appears certain that we are to have some important political changes this winter. There is already some talk of M. Casimir Perier—who appears to have employed the recess in hitherto vain attempts to unite the Right and left Centres—being nominated Minister of the Interior in the place of M. Victor Lefranc, whose position is becoming more precarious every day, and whose services would be rewarded with the post of Governor-General of Algeria, in the room of Vice-Admiral de Gueydon.

Apropos of the elections, the Count de Chambord has issued another manifesto in the form of a letter to the Legitimist deputy M. de la Rochette. In this document the grandson of Charles X. states that a secret instinct is already telling the country that the legitimate monarchy alone can give it that repose which it needs so much; but that the Revolution is using all its efforts to crush that instinct and deceive the people. He pronounces the maintenance of the Republic to be impossible, and reminds his readers of the illusions of 1848; so soon followed by the bloody *journées* of June and the atrocities of the second terror. He declares that a monarchy alone can give real liberty, and maintains that France is, in reality, both Monarchical and Catholic. He also says that he has not a word to retract nor an act to regret, for they have all been inspired by his love for his country. Since the publication of this letter all the negotiations that had been pending concerning the union of the Extreme Right with that fraction of the Legitimist party which accepts the Republic as a provisional régime have been suspended.

As yet nothing is known over here concerning the stipulations of the new treaty of commerce, with a draught copy of which M. Ozenne is reported to have returned from London a few days ago. In French Ministerial circles it is believed that the Government is very well satisfied with the result of M. Ozenne's negotiations with Earl Granville, and that the new treaty is on the point of being signed.

M. Maurice Richard, the ex-Imperial deputy and minister, at whose house Prince Napoleon was on a visit at the time of his banishment from France, has addressed a letter to M. Thiers protesting against the Prince's expulsion. M. Richard waives the question of the illegality of that act, although considering it questionable; but complains of the violation of his residence by the police. The Prince himself has likewise addressed a letter to the Procureur-Général of the Republic in which he demands legal redress against the Minister of the Interior, the Préfet of Police, the Director of the Cabinet of the Préfet, and M. Clément, Commissaire de Police, whom he declares to be guilty of violating his personal liberty, an offence punishable by art. 114 of the Penal Code. If the present step has no result, the Prince announces his intention of seeking for redress before the proper tribunals. M. John Lemoine, the well-known editor of the *Journal des Débats*, has undertaken the somewhat difficult task of replying to the criticisms of the English press, which almost unanimously condemned the banishment of the Prince. He discusses the question at considerable length, and asks English Ministers what they would do if placed in similar circumstances. He maintains that the Comte de Chambord and the Orleans Princes are not conspirators, but that Prince Napoleon—who belongs to a family which has ever lived on plots, and which has brought invasion and ruin upon France, and the very name of which is a crime—is a conspirator in spite of himself.

M. Babinet, the eminent mathematician, astronomer, and physician, died in Paris, on Monday night, at the age of seventy-eight years. His funeral took place yesterday at the church of St. Sulpice, in the presence of the chief notabilities of the scientific world.

The world of literature has also sustained a great loss in the person of Théophile Gautier, probably the most distinguished of French art-critics, who died here yesterday.

SPAIN.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Congress a petition was presented requesting the Government to enter into negotiations with Great Britain with a view to the cession of Gibraltar to Spain. The Congress has passed the first reading of the bill for the abolition of the penalty of death for political offences. The Cabinet has announced its intention to bring in an Amnesty Bill for press offences.

The insurgents at Ferrol have dispersed. A large number made their escape through the lines of the Royal troops, and others succeeded in passing out to sea in several gun-boats. General Bregua made several hundred prisoners.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Peers, which has been constituted a special tribunal, continues the trial of the Marquis d'Aujeco for high treason. The ordinary tribunal acquitted Viscount Anguela of high treason, but convicted him of complicity in the conspiracy.

GERMANY.

Last Friday evening the first portion of the funeral ceremony over the body of Prince Albrecht was celebrated in the palace of the deceased Prince. No one but the members of

the Imperial family were present, and the mourners included the Emperor, the Imperial Princes, Prince Albrecht (son of the deceased Prince), and Baron Hohenau, his stepson. The funeral sermon was preached at 11.30 p.m., in front of the coffin, which was decorated with a crown, and the body was afterwards conveyed in an open hearse to the Imperial palace. At eleven o'clock next morning the funeral rites were concluded in the Dome Cathedral, whither the body had been carried in state from the palace. Four colonels held the corners of the pall, and sixteen majors lifted the coffin to its resting-place. The procession following the coffin was headed by the Emperor, with the son and sons-in-law of the deceased Prince and Prince Charles. Next came the Princes of the Royal family, and the Princes who have arrived from various parts of Germany to be present at the funeral. When the benediction was pronounced a salute of thirty-six guns was fired, followed by three rounds of musketry. The Chaplain-General to the Forces pronounced the funeral oration, in which he gave a sketch of the life of the deceased Prince.

The Prussian Chambers on Tuesday resumed their sittings after the recess. In the Upper House 167 members were present. Count Otto von Stolberg, a Liberal Conservative, received eighty-four votes for President, and Prince Putbus, a staunch Conservative, eighty-one votes. Count Stolberg was accordingly elected. The House then began to debate the New Districts Administration Bill.

In the Lower House the Minister of Finance brought forward the Budget for 1873, according to which the revenue and expenditure for the next financial year amount to 206,608,642 thalers, the ordinary expenditure being estimated at 183,180,970 thalers, and the extraordinary expenditure at 23,527,672 thalers. The revenue is estimated at upwards of nineteen millions in excess of the revenue of 1872. The Government proposes to devote 7,760,000 thalers towards the reduction of the public debt, 4,500,000 to the establishment of provincial treasuries, a million to the organisation of the new districts administration, and 4,250,000 towards increasing the rent allowances for the civil service and towards increased expenditure for public schools and worship, as well as for scientific and art purposes. The Chamber is said to have received the statement of the Minister with great satisfaction.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Both Delegations held a sitting on Tuesday for the discussion of the Budgets of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Marine. The two Delegations are now agreed upon those questions.

Intelligence from the Austrian Polar expedition has been received to Aug. 16. The expedition was then off Cape Nassau, surrounded by ice, the temperature being unusually low.

DENMARK.

Yesterday week the King laid the foundation-stone of a new national theatre at Copenhagen, the whole of the Royal family and the heads of public departments being present. The members of the opera opened the proceedings by singing a hymn, and then the Minister of Public Worship gave an address.

TURKEY.

Another political change is announced from Constantinople. The recently-appointed Grand Vizier, Midhat Pacha, has already been dismissed, and Mehmet Rusdi Pacha has been named as his successor. This, however, is considered a mere temporary measure, as it is believed that the late Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pacha, will soon be restored to power.

AMERICA.

The people in South Carolina have ratified the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting an increase of the State debt.

An important convention of boards of trade in New York has adopted a resolution favouring reciprocity in the trade with Canada. A delegation from the Dominion was present, and concurred in the resolution.

CANADA.

Sir George Cartier received on Monday, by telegram from Manitoba, information of the arrival there on the 20th inst. of the expedition which some time since left Canada, 200 strong, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O. Smith. The party took about three weeks to effect their passage by the Dawson route from the head of Lake Superior, and arrived at their destination without casualties. They were dispatched from Canada in order to relieve an expedition sent a year ago.

INDIA.

Lord Northbrook held a public durbar at Umballa on Thursday week. The *Times*' correspondent telegraphs that, in a brief address, the Viceroy referred to the loss which the native Princes had sustained by the death of Lord Mayo, and thanked them for their prompt action on the occasion of the Kooka outbreak. His Excellency also expressed pleasure at the completion of arrangements for making the Sirhind Canal, and gave a general assurance of adhering to the terms of the Queen's proclamation in supporting the dignity and independence of native Princes.

AUSTRALIA.

Another great telegraphic undertaking has been completed, and our Australian colonies have been placed in instantaneous communication with the mother country. The land line across the continent from Port Darwin to Adelaide—itsself a most extraordinary enterprise, was completed some weeks ago; but a few days previously the connecting cable, which had just been laid to Java, gave way. By the repair of the "fault," on Saturday, direct communication has now been obtained.

A telegram from Melbourne, bearing the date of Monday, states that the Education Bill has passed the second reading in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. McCulloch has been appointed Agent-General for the Australian colonies in Europe, and will represent them at the Vienna Exhibition.

Another message from Melbourne is to the effect that the Victorian Government has at last accomplished its long-felt desire to arrange a new mail service. It has entered into a contract, and is inviting the co-operation of the other colonies.

The steamer Great Britain was to sail on Wednesday last for England.

Princess Dora d'Istria has been elected honorary vice-president of the Grecian Ladies' Association for the Education of Females.

British industry is likely to be well represented at Vienna next year, the whole space allotted to this country in the exhibition building having been already applied for.

The news brought by the Cape mail is not of much importance. The movement in favour of separation is said to have collapsed before the strong and influential opposition against it in the Eastern province. The funeral of the late Bishop of Capetown appears to have been a very imposing ceremony. It was attended by representatives of all the public bodies and religious denominations of the colony. There is little news from the diamond-fields except that the Governor had arrived there. There has been a fresh discovery of diamonds—this time black diamonds. A considerable coal-field has been found in the Queenstown district.

The Extra Supplement.

"CATTLE-LIFTERS CROSSING THE BORDER."

In this vigorous, lifelike picture, by Mr. R. Beavis, an Engraving of which is given to our readers with the present Number, we see a party of Scottish marauders on their way home from a raid into Cumberland or Northumberland, driving away, as they were accustomed to do in the days of chivalry, all the oxen and sheep taken by force out of the pastures of their English neighbours. The very reverse of this is the peaceful practice of our happier time, when a long railway train of cattle-trucks from the North, filled with polled Galloways, or with black kyloes from the Western Highlands, is daily forwarded by the Caledonian line to Carlisle, and thence, by the London and North-Western, to fatten in Suffolk or Essex for the Smithfield Meat Market, where its produce will compete with the vast supply of Aberdeenshire beef, constantly sent up for metropolitan eating. Scotland is not now the lean, barren, hungry country, the land flowing with no better than oatmeal porridge, or the mere Land o' Cakes, that it used to be considered. Scotland is a land of prime sirloins, and of the well-flavoured mutton, firm and fine in grain, of the famous Cheviot breed, which now grazes the hills of every shire. Scotland now helps to feed England with many a dainty slice and spoonful of gravy, which we should be loth to miss from our dinner-plates. It was not thus in days gone by, of which we may read in the "Waverley Novels" and the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." But few of us, who enjoy those tales of adventure, would like to revive the habits of that romantic age, when, along the whole Border, from sea to sea, from Berwick to the Solway Frith, the people of two hostile kingdoms were always robbing and slaying each other; when the fierce barons, knights, and chieftains, on either side, kept up an endless desultory warfare, for the sake of plunder; when the defenceless poor and the weak of hand or heart were cruelly maltreated by those lawless ruffians; and the domains of a monastery (until the Reformation) offered the only safe abode for honest and peaceable industry on Tweedside or in Teviotdale. "Romance be hanged!" is not an improper exclamation, in view of such an infamous social state as prevailed in those districts from five to three centuries ago; for its heroes were men who surely deserved the gallows, and whose real criminality was of the most vulgar type.

It would be a serious historical mistake to ascribe the origin of these Border raids to the primitive barbarism of wild tribes belonging to different races, and having had little mutual intercourse or common interest. They were, on the contrary, people of the same race—Saxons in the eastern parts, Cumbrian British in the western—on both sides of the political boundary, and had owned the same allegiance till after the date of the Norman Conquest. No people understood each other better, or bore a closer resemblance and affinity to each other, or seemed more like adjacent members of one nation, but artificially separated by the erection of the Scottish kingdom. It was not therefore in the most ancient times, but as a secondary consequence of the political contests between England and Scotland, beginning with the claims raised by our King Edward I., that the Borderers took to prey upon their opposite neighbours. There may have been isolated and incidental cases at an earlier time; individuals would commit acts of violence and theft there as elsewhere, but it was not an organised and systematic custom of the country. This is evident from the arrangements made in 1249, at a conference between twelve Scottish knights and twelve English, appointed by their respective Kings, to provide for the ordinary administration of justice between the subjects of each kingdom. "If any Scottish robber," says the treaty, "steals in England a horse, an ox, a cow, or any kind of goods, the English owner may follow him into Scotland, and appear against him in the court of that lord on whose lands he may find his cattle or goods, and recover them, by his own oath, and the oaths of six men besides." He might obtain redress, in short, by the same course that he would have followed against an English robber in his own country. It was not till after the Scottish War of Independence, in the fourteenth century, that the special institution of officers and rules of proceedings for the control of these depredations on the Border took a defined shape. A Lord Warden of the Marches was created, indeed, by Edward I. in 1296, but that was when the King of England sought to rule over Scotland as a conquered province. In the reign of our Richard II., when the freedom of the Scottish monarchy was perfectly secured, it was deemed necessary to provide a more complete administration, on the English side, for the safety of the Border.

There was the Warden of the East Marches, somewhere between Newcastle and Berwick-on-Tweed; and there was the Warden of the West Marches, who was also Captain of the City of Carlisle. The able-bodied men of these shires, from sixteen to sixty years of age, were bound to turn out at an hour's notice, with their spears, axes, bills, and swords, and with their bows and arrows, some on horseback, some on foot, according to the terms of their feudal service, whenever the beacons were set blazing on the hills in sight. The men got no pay and no food, but what they could obtain by foraging or plundering, in a campaign which might last forty days. The Scottish King and his lords and knights, on their side of the Border, copied these institutions, with three Scottish Wardens—namely, of the East, the Middle, and the West Marches. Such a warlike array, under the direction of powerful noblemen, who could do pretty much as they pleased, without orders from London or Edinburgh, was not conducive to peace. The battle of Otterburn, fought in 1388, and the battle of Homildon, in 1402, were the actual events which became the groundwork of a mythical story, related in the ballad of Chevy Chase, or "The Hunting of the Cheviot." At Otterburn the English army, led by the two Percies, sons of the Earl of Northumberland, was defeated by the Scots, under James, Earl of Douglas, but Douglas was killed; at Homildon the Scots were defeated; but, as the old ballad says,

There was never a time on the march part,
Sin the Douglas and Percy met,
But it was marvel on the red blood ran not,
As the rain does in the street.

In the reign of Henry VI., when peace with Scotland was very needful, on account of our military disasters in France, repeated Border truces were concluded, for periods of five, seven, or nine years; and their execution was committed, on each side, to several peers and great landed proprietors of the neighbouring counties, who were styled Conservators of the Truce. The English Wardens were to meet the Scottish Wardens, on certain appointed days of the year, and to receive each other's list of complaints for all injuries done to person or property. Compensation for these was to be paid according to a fixed scale, and the offenders were to be punished by the

Warden's Court of their own nation, with a regular trial by jury. In the trial of civil causes, where the plaintiff was an Englishman and the defendant a Scotsman, or the reverse, there was to be a mixed jury. Nothing could seem fairer than these regulations; but their practical working was not satisfactory, probably for want of goodwill. Frequent collisions took place, when the two kingdoms were nominally at peace. In the reign of Henry VII. it was stipulated that the Warden of one side might follow a robber across the Border and catch him and punish him on the other side, provided the robber were seen running off with the cattle or goods he stole, and if the pursuit were instant—"a chase in hot trod, with bound and horn, with hue and cry." This was sure to give occasion to skirmishes and small battles all along the line. The result was to aggravate the mischiefs arising from the disturbed condition of the Border in the sixteenth century. There was no period of worse suffering than from the Battle of Flodden, in 1513, to the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The miseries inflicted, however, upon the southern parts of Scotland by such English invasions as that of 1544, when Melrose Abbey was wantonly destroyed, or the Earl of Hertford's burning of Edinburgh in the next year, surpassed all private and local disorders. Ten thousand head of cattle and twelve thousand sheep were carried off by Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latoun, in a brief incursion, which ended, as it deserved, with their defeat and death on Ancrum Moor. The wildest Border chieftain was just and merciful, compared with the English tyrant and his satraps, whatever Mr. Froude may say in his praise.

With reference more particularly to the unlicensed Border raids of that time, it appears that the Scottish Government was doing its best to stop them. King James V. had set the example by marching through Ettrick Forest, Ewesdale, Eskdale, and Liddesdale, with a sufficient force, to chastise the chief bandits of that region. He took and hanged the famous Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie, near Langholm, and Cockburn of Henderland, whose fate is bewailed in the Border Minstrelsy. The Armstrongs and the Elliots, who often acted together, were the most renowned clans of predatory warriors in that region. Their cattle-lifting expeditions were usually into Cumberland, which lay quite open to attack from the north. A strip of level ground, called "The Debatable Land," at about eight miles long and four wide, between two streams, the Sark and the Esk, at the head of the Solway Frith, was reputed to belong to neither kingdom. This neutral territory, now traversed by the railway a short distance from Carlisle, was made convenient for gathering the Scottish reivers to start over the Cumberland plains. They rode the hardy and sure-footed nags of their country; they were attired in jacks or breastplates of thick leather, which would defy a sword-thrust, steel caps, and sleeves of iron plate; they were armed with long spears, which would also serve them for driving cattle.

We can fancy those sturdy moss-troopers, Christie o' the Clinthill, Rob o' the Fald, Kinmont's Jock, and the like hailing names, setting forth in this guise to "lift" the nolt and kye of their English neighbours. The Warden's Court-books, however, record similar practices committed by men of a very superior rank. As for instance—here is the ancestor of a great ducal family, one of the highest in the British peerage, now residing in princely pomp at Drumlanrig Castle or Dalkeith Place, and when in town at Montagu House, Whitehall. Here is the noble lord of Branksome, on the Teviot, and of Newark Tower, in Yarrow, whose marvellous adventure in his childhood was the theme of the Last Minstrel's song. In the calendar of Border crimes for 1582 we find this entry:—"Thomas Musgrave, deputy of Bewcastle, complains of Walter Scott, Laird of Buccleuch, and his accomplices, for coming and stealing two hundred kine and three hundred sheep." Another Walter Scott, a remote kinsman and clansman as well as namesake of the bold Buccleuch, has borne witness, as we all know, that these acts were not considered disgraceful, but gallant and glorious, three hundred years ago. The ladies of that age and country relied on the marauding enterprise of their husbands, sons, and brothers, to replenish their larders in due season. One of them used a proverbial phrase, "Ride, Rowley; hough's in the pot!" to warn her son Rowland that the hough, or scrag-end of a leg of beef, was all the meat she had still left for household fare, and he must therefore ride across the Border to fetch in some more. Another good woman, the wife of old Scott of Harden, from whom our Sir Walter was proud to have descended, would express the same admonition by a silent token, placing a pair of spurs upon the dinner-table before the male inmates and friends of her house, that they might take the hint, and get on horseback at nightfall, to procure a better dish by the means which they so well understood. This was really the spirit of the old chivalry, which poetry and romance have beautified to an exquisite degree of grace and splendour. It is among the Kaffirs of South Africa, or the hill tribes of the Punjaub frontier, that we find such a way of life recognised by national codes of morality in the present age.

Besides cattle-stealing and sheep-stealing, which were the staple business of the Border lairds, they sometimes did a little in the kidnapping line, seizing the persons of men, women, or children, whose relatives seemed wealthy enough to pay a large ransom, as is done in the provinces of Southern Italy to this day. They levied a yearly payment of black mail on those whom they promised to spare in the application of their pleasant system to the surrounding district. The audacity and general impunity with which these outrages were perpetrated during the civil troubles of the Stuart reigns, both in Scotland and in England, proved that the local magnates were not inclined to check them. When Lord Scrope had captured the notable malefactor called Kinmont Willie, and imprisoned him in the Castle of Carlisle, the Lord of Buccleuch forthwith led a picked band of his retainers to that city, broke open the castle doors, overpowering the guard with little bloodshed, and set Kinmont Willie free. This remarkable exploit, in a time of peace between the two nations, is celebrated in one of the most spirited Border ballads, which commands our sympathy by its manly and generous tone. Buccleuch, at the request of his King, James, actually came of his own free will to London, and showed himself to Queen Elizabeth, avowing and justifying the action, which she was pleased to forgive. It happened in 1596.

But when James became King of England, as well as of Scotland, it was one of his first cares to amend the misrule of the Border. The country on both sides had been terribly wasted, during the lives of two generations; the soil was left uncultivated, the peasantry were gone, the homesteads and villages were in ruins. The Government of James I. adopted stringent and effective measures. A law for disarming the whole Border population, forbidding any but noblemen and gentlemen, with their household servants, to possess warlike weapons, was passed in 1605. The Armstrongs and Elliots having already been dealt with, it was now the turn of the Grahams, another unruly clan, to feel the correcting hand of Royal authority. Most of them were transported bodily into Ireland, and compelled to settle there; but we must suppose that the Netherby branch was allowed to remain

A local commission, headed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who should be an ancestor of the present M.P. for Carlisle, was empowered to execute these laws. In every parish and township constables were employed to keep watch, and to arrest the outlawed or suspected robbers of either kingdom. They were aided in this pursuit by the introduction of "slough-dogs," or sleuth-hounds, two of which were to be always kept ready at each Border town. This was rather ignominious treatment for the bold riders of Eskdale and Liddesdale; but it is said that Robert Bruce was hunted in the same manner 300 years before in another part of Scotland.

Notwithstanding such rigorous proceedings, the Border continued to be infested with this class of depredators till the reign of Charles II. In the preamble of an Act then passed, to establish a regular county police for their suppression, we find it stated that "great numbers of lewd, disorderly, and lawless persons, being thieves and robbers, who are commonly called moss-troopers, have for many years past been bred in, and frequented, the borders of the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and the next adjacent parts of Scotland; where, taking the opportunity of the large waste grounds, heaths, and mosses, and the many intricate and dangerous ways and by-paths, they do usually, after the most notorious crimes done by them, escape over from the one kingdom to the other, and so evade the ends of justice." This prosaic and accurate description, which may be contrasted with the views of later romance-writers through the enchanting perspective of a remote time, marks the approaching end of that detestable state of things. From and after the legislative union of the two kingdoms in 1706, there was a total and final cessation of Border raids. A humorous local historian of the Georgian era concludes with this pleasant remark, that "the only remaining species of theft peculiar to the Border is where a man and woman steal each other to get married at Gretna Green." That, too, is a thing of the past.

THE FAIR AT LEIPSIK.

The populous and thriving commercial city of Saxony, with its ancient University, renowned in the history of the revival of learning, is a place which every traveller in Germany will desire to visit. The town is pleasant and handsome enough; and the shady avenues that surround it, occupying the lines of the old walls, form an agreeable promenade, ornamented with statues and busts of famous men. One may here find occasion to reflect upon the defeat of Napoleon I., by the combined armies of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, in October, 1813. The battle raged during three days all round Leipzig, the forces engaged being 300,000 men on the side of the Allies, and 176,000 on Napoleon's side. In the great Market-place, which contains several quaint and picturesque old buildings, is the Rath Haus, or Townhall, where the Allied Sovereigns met after their victory. The Market-place, indeed, sees quite another sight during the annual great Leipzig Fair, when it is daily thronged with merchants of every nation, Europeans, Americans, Asiatics, coming from north, south, east, and west, not in hundreds but in thousands, to buy or sell a variety of commodities in this great central mart. Bargains to the aggregate amount of several millions sterling are concluded at the principal fair, which is opened on the second Sunday after Easter, and is continued during three weeks. Fairs are held also at Michaelmas and at the New Year, but these are of minor importance. The Market-place and other streets are occupied by temporary booths, in which most of the business is transacted. To mention but one particular kind of trade, the booksellers and publishers of all Germany, and some from Paris, Brussels, Florence, and St. Petersburg, are accustomed here to exchange their literary wares, the catalogue of which threatens a surfeit to the greediest reader. But Leipzig is well known to possess more interesting literary associations of a different nature. It was the scene of some passages of Goethe's youth, which he has narrated with characteristic ease and grace. He was no doubt a frequent companion of the students' social parties in Auerbach's Cellar, where Dr. Faustus, and the sly demon Mephistopheles, had played in an earlier age their questionable tricks, which are still to be seen portrayed on the walls in that notable old-fashioned German tavern.

Monsignor Widmer, the Prince-Bishop of Laibach, Austria, has resigned his see. He refuses to accept the dogma of Infallibility.

The Duke of Bedford has announced his intention of presenting to the town of Bedford a statue of John Bunyan, to be executed by Mr. Boehm.

The Coroner's inquiry into the cause of the explosion at the Morley colliery was concluded on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but coupled with it the observation that great carelessness had been shown, and that the ventilation of the workings was defective.

From a Parliamentary paper as to poor rates and pauperism, it appears that the cost of in-maintenance and outdoor relief in the metropolis showed a decrease of 9.2 per cent for the half year ended Lady Day last, as compared with the corresponding period ending Lady Day, 1871.

Dr. Livingstone has written a letter to Lord Granville dated Unyanymbe, July 1, 1872. Dr. Livingstone expresses regret that Dr. Kirk has viewed his formal complaint against the Banians as a personal attack. "If I had foreseen this," he adds, "I should certainly have borne all my losses in silence. I never had any difference with him, though we were together for years, and I had no intention to give offence now." Dr. Livingstone says he is profoundly grateful for the efforts made in his behalf here, and had no idea that his request to Mr. Stanley to send back any slaves who might be coming to him would have led to the stoppage of the English expedition sent, "in the utmost kindness," to his aid. Had it been possible for him to know of the expedition he would certainly have made use of it to explore Lake Victoria. Dr. Livingstone gives a sketch of the route he intends to follow, and hopes to be back at Ujiiji eight months hence.

The governors of the Marine Society held a quarterly meeting on Monday. It was reported that during the last three months 94 boys had been received on board the Wasp, 45 had been sent into the Royal Navy, and 42 into the merchant service, leaving 195 on board. The sum of £1000 has been received from an anonymous donor. The following interesting circumstance was reported as having taken place while the committee was sitting:—"Mr. Thomas S— attended, and stated that in the year 1828, being then a boy thirteen years of age, utterly destitute, and begging for bread at Deptford, a kind lady directed him to the Marine Society. He was at once admitted into the training-ship, and eventually sent into the Navy. Being now in a respectable position in life, he felt himself unable to pass the office that morning without coming in to express his gratitude to the institution which had been the means of raising him from the lowest stage of misery."



J. Waible del

THE MARKET-PLACE, LEIPSIK, DURING THE FAIR.



THE NEW CHAPEL, RUGBY SCHOOL.

THE NEW CHAPEL OF RUGBY SCHOOL.

The views of Rugby School buildings which we give represent a part only of a series of new buildings which have been erected during the last twelve years, by old Rugbeians in connection with the Tercentenary Fund, as in the case of the chapel and gymnasium; or by the masters, under the presidency of Dr. Temple, the late head master, in the case of the pile of new schools which have been in use for some time; or by individual masters, and by the boys. A general effort has been going on with all to improve the efficiency of the school. A sick-house was built from designs by Mr. Penrose, in 1859; a covered racquet-court, and a range of five-courts, in 1860, by Mr. Butterfield; who then arranged a general design for the subsequent buildings which have since been erected, consisting of the new schools, built in 1868, the cricket pavilion, built in 1869, by subscription among cricketers, the chapel, and the gymnasium, now almost completed. The whole cost of the new buildings is about £20,000, of which £5000 was subscribed by the masters.

A purchase of land and houses abutting on Lawrence Sheriff-street and the Dunchurch-road, including the houses known as Stanley's and Sally Harrowell's, furnished a site for the new schools. A block of stabling to the north of the chapel, which is far from a pleasant object or an instance of the right thing in the right place, must be removed before the schools can be completed to their full number of nineteen. Fourteen are already built. The gymnasium, 100 ft. long and 45 ft. wide, with dressing-rooms and outbuildings, is raised upon a basement, hereafter to be devoted to workshops. This, although not absolutely completed on the outside, has been opened to the school. Its fittings are very complete, and have been put up by Mr. Maclaren, of Oxford. Its roof is broken by a glazed turret and shingled spire, into which the climbing-mast runs. It stands on the site of the buildings known as "Sam's Farm." This, with the pavilion, the racquet-court and two separate Eton five-courts, stands on the edge of the new Big Side, which, formerly known as the Head Master's Field, was given to the school close by the then head master, Dr. Goulburn. The levelling has been done by the old Rugbeians.

The chapel, of which we give an inside view, was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester last Saturday. It has been almost entirely rebuilt. Two bays and the porch of the old chapel alone have been left standing, partly from motives of economy and partly from a desire of some old Rugbeians, which was well stated by the Bishop of Rochester in his sermon on Founder's Day, to preserve some portion of the former building for the sake of its associations and history. The new chapel is enlarged in breadth and length. Its former length internally was 92 ft.; its present length is 133 ft. Its breadth has been increased by double transepts and aisles on each side. A lofty tower, square at bottom, and ending in an octagonal lantern, furnished with a low spire, is a leading feature in the exterior view. A stone-roofed apse abuts against it on the east, and a large organ-chamber, built from subscriptions raised as a testimonial to Dr. Temple amongst his old pupils, covers the lower part of its north side. The transepts, with their four lofty gable windows, complete the design. Internally, the various monuments and stained-glass windows have been preserved. The well-remembered east window and its glass still faces us on entering, as the east end has been specially adapted by Mr. Butterfield to receive it. Four new windows are there associated with it, and these are filled with stained glass in memory of Dr. Cotton, late Bishop of Calcutta, and formerly assistant master in the school. Dr. Arnold's grave has been marked by a marble slab in the new pavement, and his monument has been refixed. The roof of the old nave and chancel has been re-used, as far as possible, to cover the new nave at its higher level. It has been decorated with gold and colour, and now rests on new carved corbel figures. The other roofs are new. The materials of this and the other new buildings are local bricks—red, white, and grey—with Bath stone and red Mansfield stone. The decoration of the east end is by marbles, tiles, and Venetian mosaics, in an arcade, and stone panels of various design. Seven panels out of nineteen have already been filled, by private subscription, with six busts and a large central cross in mosaic on a gold ground. The effect is universally felt to be very beautiful, whether by daylight or gaslight, and the completion of the series is much to be desired.

The consecration took place at three o'clock, at which time the chapel was well filled. Amongst those present were Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P.; Mr. A. Pell, M.P.; Mr. Assheton Cross, M.P.; Colonel the Hon. Percy Feilding, C.B.; Mr. Arnold; Mr. G. S. Morris, Bengal Cavalry; Sir John Hay, Dr. Bloxam, Mr. T. C. S. Kinnersley, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, Mr. J. Atty, and others. The Bishop, who was attended by his two chaplains (old Rugbeians), was received at the west door of the chapel by Mr. E. Harris, clerk to the trustees, who presented the petition for consecration; and his Lordship immediately proceeded up the nave, followed by his chaplains and the clergy. Amongst the latter were Dr. Claughton (Bishop of Rochester), Dr. Hayman; the assistant masters of the school, in orders; Dr. Dollis, the Revs. T. L. Bloxam, W. Collins, E. Were, and W. Foxley Norris. On arriving at the communion-table, the Bishop commenced reading the consecration service, after the first portion of which the sentence of consecration was read by Mr. J. C. Hooper, the Bishop's secretary, and registrar of the diocese. This was signed by the Bishop and ordered by him to be, with the petition, recorded and registered in his registry. The usual evening service then commenced, prayers being read by Dr. Hayman. The psalms were the 184th, 122nd, and 132nd. The Rev. C. W. Cox read the first lesson (1 Kings viii. 22—61), and the Rev. E. M. Stanley, chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, the second (Heb. x. 19—25). After the collect for the day, the Bishop of Rochester offered another prayer, and the remaining prayers of the service were read by Dr. Hayman. These included what is known as the "Founders' Prayer." The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Worcester, from Exodus xx. 24:—"In all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee."

On Sunday, which was Founder's Day, there was a special service, and the Bishop of Rochester preached a sermon.

It has been determined to dispatch Sir Bartle Frere to Zanzibar as a special commissioner to inquire into the whole subject of the African slave trade.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained the text, in French and English, of the Extradition Treaty concluded at Brussels between the Belgian and British Governments on July 31 last. The treaty was ratified on Aug. 29.

The following emigrant-ships were dispatched by the agent general for New Zealand during the quarter ending September last:—The *Queen Bee*, with 79½ passengers, for Auckland; *May Queen*, 85½, for Otago; *Palmerston* (from Hamburg), 228, for Otago; *Lady Jocelyn*, 181, for Canterbury; *Glenluca*, 60, for Wellington; *Agnes Muir*, 67, for Auckland; *Christian M'Ansland*, 288½, for Otago; *Pleadians*, 100½, for Canterbury; *Chilé*, 169½, for Napier; *Jessie Readman*, 266½, for Wellington.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Visitors to Newmarket suffered from two or three terribly wet days during the Second October week, and on Monday last the Houghton meeting commenced under equally unfavourable circumstances. There was little on the first day's card to compensate one for a thorough soaking, as, with the exception of the Criterion Stakes, none of the races require even a passing comment. Cantinière and Somerset were the principal absentees from the Criterion. The heavy state of the ground, the severity of the course, and her 7 lb. penalty must have proved fatal to the chance of Lord Ailesbury's splendid roarer, so it was good policy to reserve her for some easier task; and as Somerset would have had to carry 9 st. 1 lb., and is, we believe, short of work, his non-appearance was not surprising. Cœur de Lion and Surinam led at a merry pace for half a mile, when they were both beaten, and Flageolet took the lead, with Paladin and Kaiser pressing him closely. This order was maintained to the end, the French colt winning by a neck, and Paladin finishing a length in front of Kaiser, who tired in the last few strides. Fordham, of course, rode Flageolet, and thus took his revenge on French for the head beating which the latter gave him on Andred at the last meeting. Too much importance must not be attached to Kaiser's defeat, as "7 lb. extra" is almost a prohibitive penalty up that terrible Criterion hill, and only last year Cremorne was a very poor third with the same weight; while in 1869 Kingcraft, who had just run such a grand race in the Middle Park Plate, had no chance with Hester. Considering that Paladin has been recently amiss, he ran extremely well, and evidently, like his half-brother, Queen's Messenger, requires a distance of ground to show him to the greatest advantage; while Flageolet, who was giving him 3 lb., has shown such consistently good form that he ought to prove very dangerous in the Two Thousand next season, and it is unfortunate that his name has been omitted from the Derby entries.

The Cambridgeshire was the only race of any importance on Tuesday. Despite the immense favouritism of Salvano (6 st.), about whom 2 to 1 could scarcely be procured, a field of twenty-seven came to the post; but even this large number falls considerably short of the average of previous years. The start was a pretty fair one, and the backers of Salvano and Kimbridge (6 st. 10 lb.) had no reason to complain of the way in which their favourites got off. Salvano was in trouble when little more than half the distance had been traversed, and Kimbridge fared no better; and, about 300 yards from the finish, Playfair (6 st. 3 lb.) took up the running, with Finisterre (8 st. 6 lb.) and Pompadour (7 st.) in close attendance. The French mare made a grand effort, and once drew up to Playfair's girths; but she could not sustain it, and he won very cleverly by two lengths. Pompadour was only a length behind Finisterre; and but for her victories in Scotland, which entailed accumulated penalties amounting to 14 lb., she must have had a great chance. For the ignominious defeat of Salvano it is impossible to account. He was certainly slightly cannoned against early in the race, but not sufficiently to seriously interfere with him; and in future we must lay down the axiom that no Cesarewitch winner can possibly prove successful in the Cambridgeshire. Hannah (9 st.) was the only heavy weight (except, of course, Finisterre) who ran even respectably; while Laburnum (7 st. 10 lb.) and Highland Fling (6 st. 2 lb.) sadly disappointed their admirers.

There was a delightful change in the weather on Wednesday, and the handful of spectators present enjoyed a capital afternoon's sport in the brightest of sunshine. The meeting of Andred, Gang Forward, and Surinam in the Glasgow Stakes excited the greatest interest. They met at level weights, and at the distance all three jockeys were at work. Fifty yards from home Andred had the best of it; but he compounded rapidly in the last few strides, and Gang Forward, running with his usual wonderful gameness, scored a rather clever victory by half a length. Surinam was three lengths behind his stable companion, and has evidently been over-rated; while Andred is partial to a shorter and easier course; but it must not be forgotten that Gang Forward improves every time he runs, and may have a great chance for next year's Derby, for which he was backed at 10 to 1 after his success. The absence of Prince Charlie, for reasons which we explain below, left the All-Aged Stakes almost at the mercy of Vulcan. Cobham and Hannah were the best of his opponents; but the grand old horse, who has only run twice this season, took them along at a cracking pace and won easily.

The week will always be remembered for the number of objections which were made. First of all, Kimbridge was protested against on the ground that his nominator, "Mr. Ruff," was not his bonâ fide owner. This was overruled; but a fresh objection was made by Mr. Radcliff, the owner of Salvano, and the horse ran under protest. Then, on Monday night, it was rumoured that if Salvano won the Cambridgeshire he would not get the stakes, as he was bred on the Continent, and the necessary certificate as to his pedigree had not been lodged with Messrs. Weatherby. This, on inquiry, turned out to be in correct; but a precisely similar objection proved fatal to Prince Charlie's starting for the All-Aged Stakes, and it now transpires that he might have been disqualified for every race he has won, had anyone taken notice of the fact that he was bred in France and made inquiries as to his certificate of pedigree.

The Lurgan (open) coursing meeting, which is yearly growing in importance, took place last week. The weather, except on the first day, was very favourable, and the game, if anything, too plentiful; while the arrangements, which were carried out under Lord Lurgan's immediate supervision, were simply perfect. The Irish National St. Leger, for puppies of both sexes, secured 252 entries, of which 143 put in an appearance. It is quite hopeless to attempt any resumé of the running, and we can only state that the prize was eventually divided between Royalist by Liddington—Wigtownshire Girl, and Sophia Jex Blake by King Hal—Shamrock-so-Green. The Brownlow Cup secured a splendid entry of sixty-four, including some of the most famous greyhounds of the day. The running was remarkable for the repeated defeats of the favourites. Dead and Gone, Iona, Iron Shot, Latest News, and Leonardo, all fell in the first round. Smuggler, Bad Shot, S. W., Double or Quits, and Bed of Stone, who ran very moderately, went down in the first ties; and eventually Contango by Cashier—Bab at the Bowster, beat Prince by Brigadier—Whisky.

The autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club took place at Lillie Bridge on Saturday last, under very unfavourable circumstances as regards weather. The 100-yards handicap secured a very large entry, and J. Potter won the final heat after some close and exciting racing. In the Quarter-Mile Challenge Cup, G. R. Johnston beat J. H. A. Reay cleverly by six or seven yards; and the Half-Mile Challenge Cup produced a magnificent struggle between Sydenham Dixon and W. Slade, the former winning by a foot in 2 min. 1½ sec., time which has only once been beaten by amateurs. The Westminster School Sports took place at the end of last week, Vidal carrying off the lion's share of the prizes.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

The whole cycle of Mr. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" is supposed to be now completed, by the addition of *Gareth and Lynette*, which Messrs. Strahan and Co. have published, this week, in a small volume containing also *The Last Tournament*, reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*, where it appeared some months ago. It is notified that the Idyll of "Gareth" should follow the "Coming of Arthur," when the several parts of this grand epic series are fitted together. We made an attempt, in our Journal of Dec. 25, 1869, to indicate what seemed to us the true meaning of Mr. Tennyson's adaptation of those ancient legends to an allegory of moral and religious discipline. Our estimate of his general design is entirely confirmed by this story of Gareth, which, as coming first of the tales concerning the Knights of the Round Table, is probably intended to sound the key-note of their harmonious ethical sequence. Their order will stand thus:—1, Gareth; 2, Geraint and Enid; 3, Merlin and Vivien; 4, Lancelot and Elaine; 5, The Holy Grail; 6, Peleas and Ettarre; 7, The Last Tournament; 8, Guinevere. Whoever will thoughtfully peruse them in this order, bearing in mind that their main subject is the endeavour of noble Christian manhood, represented by Arthur, to establish a Royal College of Virtue in his household, and its failure through the infidelity of the two most honoured members of the Court, next to the King himself, will perceive that the whole has a deep significance. It is not a mere sport of fancy, but the imaginative expression of truths commonly inculcated by moralists and divines in precepts that cannot be too earnestly laid to heart. Each of the eight particular stories, between "The Coming of Arthur" and "The Passing of Arthur," relates, in a romantic parable of chivalry, its own lesson of the common experiences of humanity, amidst the difficulties, the snares and risks, that beset our path in a world of delusions and temptations, by which progress in the way of faith and righteousness is often hindered.

In like manner, this poem of "Gareth" seems to be designed for an illustration of the necessity there is to accept and perform the humblest tasks of duty, and patiently to endure the scornful misapprehensions of one's real character, which ignorant spectators may utter in taunts or reproaches, till the proof of one's valour and skill can be shown in some more dignified action. The hero, Gareth, is a home-bred young prince, whose mother has given him leave to go to Arthur's Court, and to win the renown of martial prowess, upon condition of his at first concealing his birth and rank, and serving as a scullion in the Royal kitchen. When the term of this mean bondage is expired, he acquaints the King with his real quality, but no other person save Lancelot, the foremost of the Knights. A haughty damsel, named Lynette, comes to demand of Arthur that he send a Knight to achieve the deliverance of her sister, the Lady Lyonors, from a brotherhood of four insolent Giants, who have imprisoned her in her own castle. Young Gareth, with the approval of the King and of Sir Lancelot, goes forth on this heroic errand; but he has to put up with the anger and harsh ridicule, both of Sir Kay, the seneschal, who was lately his master in the royal kitchen, and of the ungrateful Lady Lynette, who regards him as a mere base-born knave, and despises his offered service. Notwithstanding these discouragements and interruptions, Gareth makes his way through the forest, where Lynette is unable to guide him, to the beleaguered castle. It is encompassed by a threefold stream, which must be crossed over three bridges; the Giant of the Morning keeps the first bridge; the Giant of Noon keeps the second; the Giant of Evening (or Old Age) keeps the third. We need scarcely say that the champion of Arthur's Court, by the blessing of Heaven, is enabled to defeat them all. His repeated victories have, by this time, brought the foolish Lynette (who may be taken for a type of commonplace humanity) to think more worthily of this virtuous and faithful servant. She is now informed, by the arrival of Sir Lancelot, that Gareth is a Royal Prince, and she becomes so fond of him that she implores him not to endanger his life in the final adventure—the conflict with the fourth Knight, a ghastly black figure, who represents Night or Death. But Gareth, while candidly and modestly owning the better skill of his patron, Lancelot, will not allow himself to forego the last and most fearful encounter. He gains the victory yet once more, when the cloven helm and skull of that dire Enemy are found to contain the bright face of a blooming boy—the hope of Immortal Life. The imprisoned Lady Lyonors is set free, and Gareth is wedded either to her or her sister Lynette. The allegorical import of all this cannot be misunderstood. The descriptions are equal, in force and vividness, to those in any other poem by the same author. His diction and versification have lost nothing of their peculiar graces. "The Idylls of the King" are well sustained throughout, both in power of dramatic conception, and in that noble simplicity of tone which is their highest charm. "Gareth" has no less degree of these characteristic merits.

The declared value of poultry and game, including rabbits, imported in the last nine months was £104,249, against £78,856 in the same period of the preceding year.

The Penzance Town Council has resolved to memorialise Government to construct a breakwater in Mount's Bay by convict labour.

Lord Westbury began on Tuesday his sittings in the Westminster Palace Chambers, as arbitrator in the complicated matters connected with the winding up of the European Assurance Company.

An office-boy, of the age of fourteen, respectably connected, has been up twice at the Mansion House on a charge of robbing his employer. He had plundered to the extent of £6 in a single week, and when arrested was well furnished with tobacco and pipes. A gentleman having undertaken to give him another start in life, the prosecution was withdrawn.

One of the most peculiar civic gatherings of the country is what is termed the "oyster feast" at Colchester, the anniversary of which occurred on Monday. "The native" oyster, which is so well known in the market, hails from the river Colne, which belongs to the Colchester Corporation, and is cultivated by the Colne Fishery Company. These two bodies were at issue for years as to the ownership of the fishery; and a year or two ago an Act of Parliament settled the matter, giving the Corporation the sole right of ownership, but admitting the right of the Fishery Company to become lessees under certain conditions. This has acted well for both parties, and the old custom of the feast is allowed to continue. Towards this the company contribute the oysters, which are the staple article of food on the occasion—the Mayor, however, acting as host, and supplying the et ceteras. The guests consist chiefly of the members of the Corporation, the officers of the garrison, and a few personal friends of the Mayor. On this occasion Mr. C. H. Hawkins, the Mayor, presided. The borough and county members were unavoidably absent. Amongst the guests was Sir Edward Greathead, K.C.B., who returned thanks for the Army.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The International Exhibition at South Kensington was finally closed on Saturday last.

Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., will succeed the late Sir G. Pollock as Constable of the Tower.

Lord Westminster writes to correct a report, which he says has been published, that a ceiling in Grosvenor House had cost £22,000. The statement, he says, entirely without truth.

Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, the Lord Mayor elect, has given notice of his intention to move a resolution in the Common Council which has for its object the establishment of a tribunal of commerce in the city of London.

From the report of the Civil Service Supply Association, recently issued, it appears that during the last half year goods were bought to the amount of £293,293; that the gross profit from trading and other sources was £34,337; that the ordinary working expenses were £23,433; and the net balance in favour of the association, £7017.

A series of classes for gentlemen have been established at the Crystal Palace, as a second division of the existing School of Art, Science, and Literature, to which these are the most recent addition. The foundry, smithy, fitting, pattern-makers', and other shops which are now being fitted will soon be ready, and the tuition will begin when they have been prepared.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a report of the works committee, stating that in their opinion it is expedient to free the toll bridges within the area of the coal and wine duties by an extension of those duties, and recommending that the subject be referred back to the committee, with authority to confer with the Government thereon, was carried by thirty-one votes to two.

Mr. J. Fenwick, plumber, Broughton Ferry, was killed, last Saturday, by the explosion of a small patent gasholder with which he was experimenting.—A serious gas accident occurred the same day at Mile-end. A tunnel had been made under a roadway for the repair of the gaspipes, when the gas escaped in large quantities. Three workmen went into the tunnel to stop the gas, but were overpowered by the fumes, and one of them lost his life.

The debate on the subject of gratuitous education to destitute children was resumed at the weekly meeting of the School Board of London, on Wednesday; and, after several members had spoken, Mr. Reed, M.P., withdrew his motion in favour of Mr. Picton's amendment, which, he said, would open up the whole question. Mr. Picton, however, altered his amendment so as to make it declare that the board will consider each case sent up by the divisional committee on its merits. To this another amendment was moved by Lord Mahon affirming that the necessity for establishing free instruction had not yet arrived. Eventually Mr. Picton's motion was carried by 17 to 6.

At a Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor said that the first telegraphic despatch to England from Australia since the completion of the cables had been received. It was dispatched by the Mayor of Adelaide to himself. He congratulated the merchants of London on being thus brought within three hours of one of our most important colonies, although at more than 16,000 miles distance, rivaling the feat of Shakespeare's Puck, who promised to "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." His Lordship added that he had lost no time in forwarding a congratulatory reply to the Mayor of Adelaide. The two communications were ordered to be entered on the minutes of the court.

Mr. H. M. Stanley is entering on a fresh round of complimentary festivities. Yesterday week the honorary freedom of the Turners' Company was publicly presented to him, in recognition of his energy and enterprise in discovering and succouring Dr. Livingstone. The ceremony was conducted in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, and was honoured by the presence of Lady Burdett-Coutts, an honorary member of the guild. Mr. F. O. Smithers, the Master of the company, presided supported by the rest of the governing body.—The council of the Royal Geographical Society and some officers of the late Abyssinian Expedition entertained Mr. Stanley at a banquet, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday night. Major-General Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B., President of the Royal Geographical Society, occupied the chair, having Mr. Stanley, the guest of the evening, on his right, and the Lord Mayor on his left. The company numbered about a hundred in all, and included most of the leading Fellows of the society and members of its associated clubs.—Mr. Stanley arrived at Glasgow on Wednesday, and was entertained at luncheon by the Lord Provost and magistrates. He afterwards gave a lecture to the Christian Young Men's Association, on Central Africa.

A man and woman, whose names are unknown, were found dead at their lodgings, at 18, Golden-square, on Saturday last. They took the apartments on Thursday week, stating that they had arrived from the Continent, and required the rooms for a week only. On Saturday morning Mrs. Cunningham, the landlady, went up stairs to clean the rooms. On entering she saw the woman seated in an arm-chair, with a railway rug partly over her face, and the man stretched on the floor, tightly clenching a bible in his hands. Dr. Slight, of Brewer-street, was called in, and found that both the man and the woman had been dead some time. A phial labelled strychnine was on the table. There was also, in a man's handwriting, a note in English to the following effect:—"You will find £3 on the table, which I have left to bury us with; let it be done as quietly as possible; £1 is to be given to Mrs. Cunningham for her kindness to us, and also what remains in the trunks besides." No papers of any description which will lead to the identity of the persons have been found, but from the appearance of the grate in the room there is no doubt a number of papers were destroyed before the suicides were committed. The man appears to have been about forty-five years of age, and the woman fifty. An inquest on the bodies was begun on Wednesday. Dr. Slight stated that an analysis had been partially made of the contents of the stomach of the woman, and strychnine had been found. No one identified the deceased, but a necktie was produced bearing the initials "A. D." and Mrs. Middleton, of 25, Merchant-street, Bow, stated that on Oct. 10 the two deceased took apartments at her house for a week, and that the man gave the name of Adam Duncan. The inquiry was adjourned.

Last week 2210 births and 1369 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 20 and the deaths 92 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 20 and 19 per 1000 respectively, rose last week to 22. The 1369 deaths included 17 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever), and 36 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 1604 deaths were

referred, against 154 and 150 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of whooping-cough slightly exceeded, while those of measles, scarlet fever, and diarrhoea were considerably below the corrected average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to all diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the five previous weeks had steadily increased from 288 to 406, further rose last week to 472: 190 were fatal cases of bronchitis, to which disease only 63 deaths were referred in the third week in August. The deaths of 51 persons aged 80 years and upwards were registered during the week, including 7 aged over 90 years. The widow of a brewer's cooper died on the 14th inst., in Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, whose age was stated at 102 years.—The annual rates of mortality last week in the following places per 1000 of the population were:—Portsmouth, 25; Norwich, 38; Bristol, 19; Wolverhampton, 21; Birmingham, 27; Leicester, 26; Nottingham, 26; Liverpool, 27; Manchester, 30; Salford, 24; Oldham, 40; Bradford, 22; Leeds, 28; Sheffield, 26; Hull, 23; Sunderland, 25; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29; Edinburgh, 18; Glasgow, 27; and Dublin, 20.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Borton, W. K., to be Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Burton, John; Perpetual Curate of Martin-le-Moor and Dishforth.
Connor, George Henry; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Hunt, Oliver; Vicar of Budbrooke, Warwick.
Lawson, Charles T.; Rector of Kirtou, Nottinghamshire.
Moor, A. P.; Rector of St. Clement's, near Truro.
Perry, Thomas Walter; Vicar of Ardeley, Colchester.
Pycok, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Newton-on-Rawcliffe.
Rogers, William; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor Elect.
Voysey, George Walter; Curate of Holy Trinity, Worcester.
Wigram, Spencer Robert; Rural Dean of Canewdon.

Mr. W. Powell, M.P. for the borough, has presented to the Church of Westport St. Mary, Malmesbury, a costly silver communion service.

A new pastoral staff, which had been subscribed for by the clergy and laity in his diocese, was presented, on Tuesday, to the Bishop of Hereford, in the Shirehall.

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of new Church schools was laid at Dinting, Glossop, by Mrs. S. Wood, of Talbot House, at whose expense the schools will be erected.

The Bishop of Oxford preached, on Thursday week, at the reopening of St. Mary's Church, Reading, which had been closed for a short time to allow of the junction of a new north aisle with the body of the building. The cost of the work was about £2000, of which £1000 was the gift of Mr. Harrison. The new aisle is devoted to the use of the poor.

The parish church of Willesden has been enlarged, by the building of a north aisle with porch, a transept, and vestry. The tower has been fitted up as a baptistery, and the old Norman font placed there on a new and substantial base of Portland and Forest of Dean stone. The sacarium has been enlarged, and an old piscina, which was embedded in the wall, has been restored, stone sedilia placed as a memorial, and a new roof to the chancel.

In continuing his visitation the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Thursday week, delivered at Sevenoaks a timely exposition of the whole duty of a clergyman. He is to be well endowed with biblical study; to have the whole of his parishioners always under his eyes; to employ a large staff of lay agents; to be diligent in missionary work; to encourage female efforts for reclaiming fallen sisters; and to leave no parish without some institution for retaining within the Church the growing intelligence of working men.

The parish church of Lapworth, Warwickshire, which from the time of Henry III. has remained in the patronage of Merton College, Oxford, was reopened, on Wednesday week, after a complete restoration, under the direction of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., at a cost of fully £1600. About twelve years since the chancel was handsomely restored by the Rev. A. St. John Mildmay. The work then commenced has now been, happily, completed. The east window has been filled with stained glass, the offering of the family of the present Rector; and three other memorial windows have been given by John Fetherston, Esq., of Packwood House, Mrs. Tyndall, and Mr. and the Misses Kirshaw.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The following gentlemen have been elected Exhibitors of Jesus:—W. Mathews, E. J. Bowen, J. Davies, J. C. Evans, —Jacob, A. G. Lewis, O. Owen, —Roderick.

The Hon. G. M. Fortescue, of Dropmore, has presented to the Bodleian Library a valuable collection of autograph letters (some 500 in number) of the chief personages of the Court of James I.

The election of members to serve in the Hebdomadal Council was held on Tuesday. In the election of the heads of houses there was no opposition; and the retiring members—namely, the Warden of Wadham, the Warden of New College, and the Rector of Exeter—were returned without opposition. In the election of Professors there was a brisk fight, the following being successful:—Professor Stubbs, with 110 votes; Professor Mountague Bernard, with 100; and Dr. Pusey, with 90 votes; Professor Jowett, though not elected, being fourth, with 85 votes. The following were elected from among the members of Convocation:—Mr. Turner, Brasenose College, Registrar of the University, 110 votes; Mr. Bayne, Christ Church, 94; Mr. Monro, Oriel, 75; the two unsuccessful candidates being Mr. Thorley, Wadham, 70; Mr. M. Wickham, New College, 58 votes.

The University is unusually full, there being nearly 400 freshmen, of whom twenty-four are unattached students.

Mr. Robert Lesley, of Pembroke College, has been unanimously re-elected president of the University Boat Club.

Mr. C. T. Crutwell, of Merton College, has been elected president of the Union Society for the present Term.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Carus Greek Testament prize for bachelors is divided between A. C. Jennings, Jesus, and W. S. Wood, St. John's, who have been declared equal.

The Rev. Arthur Wright, M.A., Fellow, has been appointed Dean and Praefector of Queen's College.

Six hundred and twenty-two freshmen have entered at the University this year.

The opening of the University College of Wales was celebrated at Aberystwith, last week, by a public demonstration. A public breakfast took place at the college, to which several members of Parliament were invited, as well as the Principal, the professors, the successful exhibitors, and other prominent friends of the institution from a distance. Colonel Pryse (Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire) presided. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The

proceedings were most enthusiastic, and the meeting was quite a representative one. After the loyal toasts were honoured, Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., addressed the assembly, and spoke at length of the success that had crowned the efforts of the promoters of the institution. Mr. D. Davies promised, in addition to the £100 he had given, to give £1000 more towards the building; and also, if the college fund reached £50,000, he would give a further donation of £2000 for a scholarship. Other speakers followed, and two other donations of £500 each from gentlemen present were announced. In the evening there was a conversazione at the college, and Sir Thomas Lloyd, Bart., said he intended to give a scholarship of £25 a year during his lifetime. The Principal of the college is the Rev. T. C. Edwards, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford. The professor of classics is the Rev. J. Hoskyns-Abraham, M.A., late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Chancellor's prizeman for Latin poem. The professor of mathematics is the Rev. H. N. Grimley, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and twelfth wrangler, 1865. The registrar and librarian is Mr. E. P. Jones, M.A., of Glasgow.

The annual meeting of the senate of the Queen's University in Ireland was held, on the 10th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, for the purpose of conferring degrees, diplomas, and honours on the students of the Queen's Colleges who have successfully passed the examinations for the current year. In the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Kildare, Chancellor of the University, presided.

The fourth session of the ladies' classes at University College, London, opened on Monday. There has been continual increase in the number of classes, and they are taught, as they have been from the first, by the professors of their several subjects in University College.

After inspecting thirteen batteries of artillery under a heavy fog on Woolwich-common, on Tuesday week, the Commander-in-Chief distributed the prizes to the cadets at Woolwich Academy. General Napier's report on the short-time system of education was exceedingly favourable. Prizes for good conduct and proficiency in various studies were presented to R. C. Maxwell, Godsal, Carden, Ellis, Kirwan, Vaughan, Bagot, and the Hon. M. Talbot.

Mr. R. W. Genese, B.A., Scholar and Prizeman of St. John's College, Cambridge, and eighth wrangler, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the South Wales Training College, vacant by the death of Mr. Greenwood.

The Rev. S. F. Williams has been appointed to succeed the Rev. H. M. Stephenson as Vice-Principal of Liverpool College.

"THE FOX AND THE GRAPES."

The young coxcomb who lurks in the background of this scene, with his glass stuck in his right eye for a seemingly indifferent look at the girls, seated with their papa under the leafy vine, may affect to hide his disappointment at not finding one or other alone. But we shall not be deceived by this flippant behaviour on his part, any more than the world of beasts and birds, in old Aesop's fable, was imposed upon by the proverbial fox, when he could not reach the clusters of delicious fruit, and declared that "the grapes were sour." These young ladies are not at all sour, but as sweet as those painted by Mr. Leslie, whose charming faces greet us, year after year, in the Royal Academy Exhibition. Their father is a happy man, and three still happier men, in due course of time, shall be their husbands. The eldest sister, who stands behind papa's chair, with her hand affectionately placed on his shoulder, is certainly not attempting to make signals to that young gentleman with the flower she holds on high. No, it cannot be suspected that she would do so; but she alone of the family party has noticed his approach, and she watches his equivocal movements in judicious silence, with a calm satirical regard, which should warn him to keep aloof, if he would not incur a severe snub for his unauthorised pretensions to flirt with the daughters of the house.

ANIMAL-SHAPED MOUNDS.

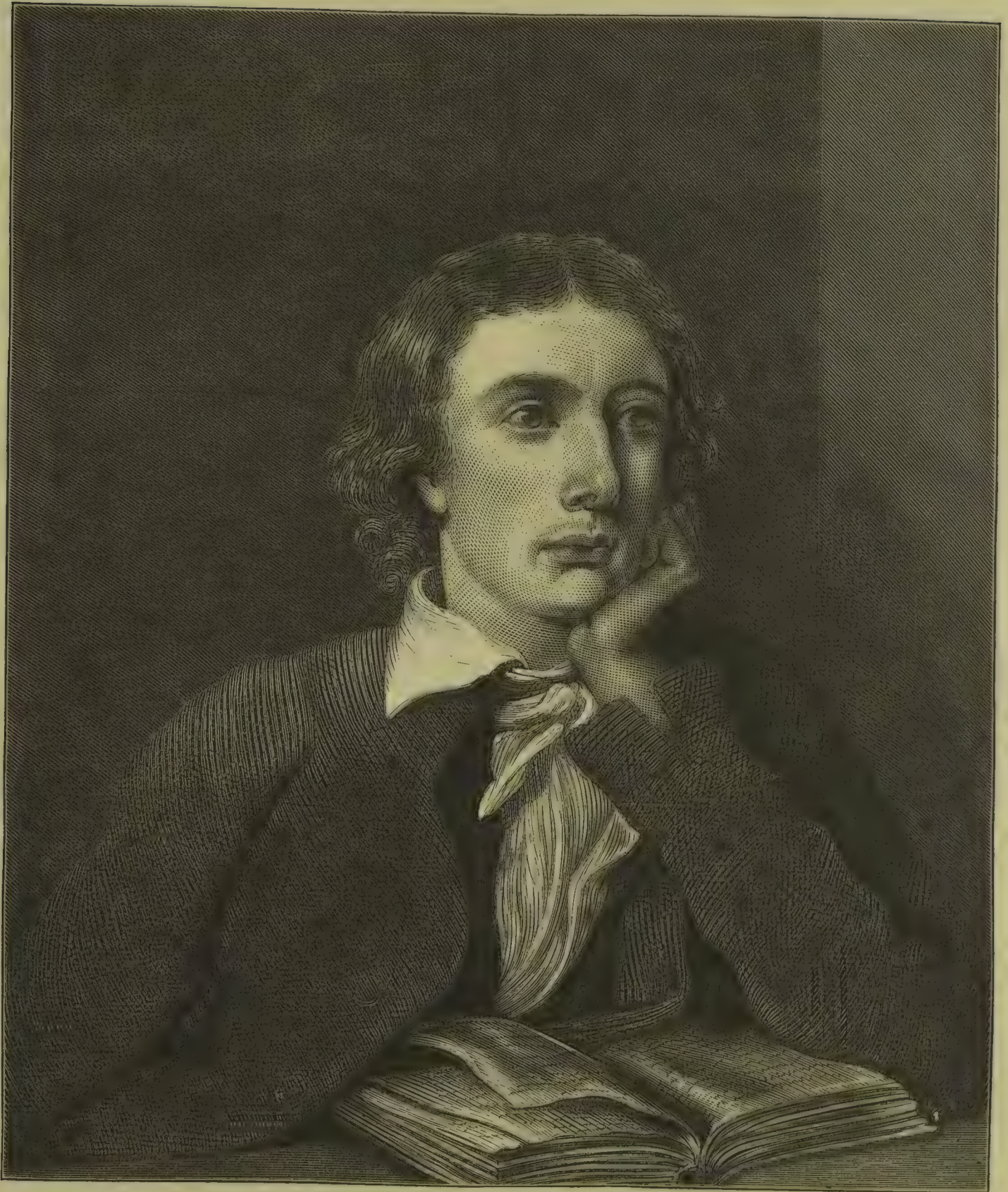
The yet unexplained object of the animal forms chosen by the old mound-builders of the American continent challenges further inquiry and research. At the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, last year, attention was drawn to this subject by the discoverer of some tumuli, which likewise presented indications of animal forms, in several parts of Scotland, some of which mounds had then already been opened by him, with curious results. The prospect, however, was not a hopeful one, when Mr. John S. Phené, F.S.A., was led to begin his investigations, several of the mounds being unmistakably natural. But he pointed out that the shapes in such cases were artificially produced by cutting away from original deposits; and, on excavating in the parts corresponding to those in the American mounds in which altars had been discovered, he found in each case human remains, placed with a careful regard to distance and position; while the adjustment of stones gave, in some instances indistinct, in others well defined, appearances of lithic altars.

The most perfect of these mounds, which represents a serpent, was found at Loch Nell, near Oban. Lorne is a part of Argyshire almost classic, from its connection with the ancient associations of the earliest Scottish Royalty and of Ossianic traditions. As it was possible the strange form might give a clue to some of the mysterious ancestral accounts which abound in that part of Scotland and in the Isle of Skye, Mr. Phené considered it a duty, before opening the mound, to communicate his intention of excavating to the Marquis of Lorne. He was subsequently requested to explain his views upon the subject to his Grace the Duke of Argyll. From the details of the examination which followed, an account of which has been published, it appears that in the head of the animal form there was a megalithic chamber containing burnt bones, charcoal, a beautifully-formed flint instrument, and burnt hazelnuts. On the peat moss being removed, the spine of this animal form was found to be carefully constructed, with regular and symmetrically-placed stones. The examination was conducted in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen and the proprietor of Glen Foechan, who was accompanied by Mrs. Murray Allan and several other ladies.

Mr. Phené has modified his opinion as to the kind of animal form represented. This appears from his paper lately read at the British Association at Brighton, in which he showed there was a marked resemblance in the form of the mound to that of the Egyptian Urocos. We give an illustration of this mound, which was compared with the more remarkable American mounds by drawings used by Mr. Phené to illustrate his paper already referred to. From these drawings the mound in question appears to be distinctly that of a serpent, and, as such, may be analogous to the mounds representing serpents existing in Ohio, some account of which was published by Mr. Squier. The models and drawings of this remarkable Scottish mound are now on view at the Exhibition in Dublin.



"THE FOX AND THE GRAPES."



JOHN KEATS, PAINTED BY W. HILTON, R.A.
IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY



SEEPENT-SHAPED MOUND IN ARGYLSHIRE.

JOHN KEATS.

Fifty-five years ago, in a cottage on the border of Hampstead-heath, near the present railway station at South End, lived a young man of twenty-two, whose face may be seen in our Engraving of Hilton's portrait of him, which is in the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington. He used to stroll beside the ponds, in the Highgate lanes, or in the fields towards Finchley, with his friend Leigh Hunt, literary editor of the *Examiner*, who dwelt in the Vale of Health. They were sometimes joined by Charles Cowden Clarke, the son of a private schoolmaster at Enfield; and by another choice spirit, one Percy Bysshe Shelley, who, like Mr. Algernon Swinburne, was heir to a baronetcy, and had likewise scandalised the ears of respectable orthodoxy with his wildly erratic strains of lofty poetic genius. The young man first mentioned, John Keats, was at that time (in the winter of 1817) finishing a poem called "Endymion," which he had begun, in summer, in the Isle of Wight. He had no other work or trade; for, after serving five years' apprenticeship to a surgeon, he had thrown up that profession; and little now remained to him of the small income inherited from his father, a deceased livery-stable keeper in Moorfields. The success of "Endymion," as it would open to him a remunerative literary career, was therefore a matter of serious importance to this young author. Well, it was published by the late Mr. Ollier, we believe, in the course of the next year; and what then happened is an instance that should be remembered, as it has often been cited, to temper the acrimony of controversial and satirical criticism. The great organ of the Tory party, the *Quarterly Review*, would please its political patrons of that day by crushing anybody connected with the editors of the *Examiner*, whose stinging sarcasms—e.g., "the fat Adonis of fifty," called the Prince Regent as well as the Ministers and Bishops. Mr. Gifford, the big *Quarterly* editor, got hold of poor Keats's little book, and chose the opportunity to wound Leigh Hunt through a savage stab at his friend. The reputation of Keats, at its first rising, was thus cruelly damaged; and insulting personalities, such as no critical journal of the present day would dare to utter, were vented upon a youth of blameless manners and affectionate disposition. It was a silly exaggeration to say, after his death at Rome, in February, 1821, which was caused by the ordinary disease of pulmonary consumption, that the *Quarterly Review* had killed him. As Byron remarked, though in a coarse, jeering tone, which pervades his later writings,

"Tis strange the soul, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuffed out by an article."

Keats was born with a hectic and unsound bodily constitution, which doomed him, in any case, to a very early death; and his younger brother died shortly before him. It is even doubtful whether the end was at all hastened by his bitter disappointment at the temporary check to his progress in the line of authorship, which grieved and vexed him the more, since he had fallen passionately in love with a young lady, whom he could not hope to marry without a more assured prospect of earning money. When it is recollected that, in those days, very large sums of money were earned by popular writers of poetry, not perhaps greatly his superiors in genius, the intention of poor Keats to make this occupation his means of livelihood may not be thought so absurd. In that respect, at any rate, he seemed to have failed; and "Hyperion," his best work, was left unfinished because "Endymion" had been so harshly condemned. The fragment was, nevertheless, included with his "Isabella," "Eve of St. Agnes," and "Lamia," in the volume he published in 1820, before his departure to Rome. The pathetic close of his brief history, consoled by the true friendship of Joseph Severn, whom many of our readers have personally known as the amiable British Consul in the Eternal City, is familiar to all. It is neither more nor less than what has been the experience of a thousand other young, ardent, and aspiring souls, clad in frail vestments of mortality which are prematurely rent asunder. Who has not mourned the untimely fate of such promising, but too shortly abiding, comrades in our common journey of life? The reflections and the natural sentiments which arise from the simple biography of John Keats are worth more to our hearts than the nicest and liveliest perception of his genius as a poet, of the beautiful creations of his romantic fancy, and the peculiar graces of his style. But his glowing imagination was the rich gift of Nature; his style was learnt of Spenser and Shakespeare; and his poems will live while the English language is studied and cultivated.

The new Admiral of the Fleet is Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, G.C.B.

Railway accidents have been crowding one after another. Most of them have been due to the simple and almost habitual process of allowing something to remain on the line and be run into by something else. But in one case the tire of a wheel broke; in another, some important bar fell from one of the trucks of a goods-train; and of the calamity at Kelvedon, which comes in the recent list next in horror to the collision at Kirtlebridge, no specific account has been given. The inquest on Mrs. Haines, who was killed in the Kelvedon railway accident, was begun on Saturday and resumed on Monday, and a considerable amount of evidence taken. Mr. Davis, engineer of the line, was examined, and several platelayers also gave testimony, the inquiry being eventually adjourned.

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BANKERS.—Messrs. Ransome, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East, W.; and Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.

Secretary—Mr. E. A. Smith.
Temporary Offices—150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to acquire the sole right to use Captain Dicey's Patent in the construction of steam-ships to run, in the first instance, between England and the Continent.

The class of steamers now employed in this service is wholly inadequate for the present, and still less for any increased passenger traffic with the Continent, while the first vessel proposed to be constructed on Captain Dicey's plan will be in accordance with the general principles set forth in the "Times" in its leading article of May 4, 1872, of which the following is an extract:

"But what if the difficulty could be solved by a mere improvement in the construction of ships? This is Captain Dicey's suggestion. He believes that vessels could be constructed which would offer all the requisite comfort and convenience, and which would enter the harbours of either coast with even greater facility than the present packets. He derives his suggestion from a rude device employed by the coast waters of the Indian seas for realising the action of the surf. To give a rough description of his plan, he would cut a ship in halves from stem to stern, and unite the two halves by girders, placing the paddle-boxes in the middle, and constructing over the girders a spacious deck. Such a vessel, he believes, might have a very shallow draught, and would be extremely steady and buoyant. Professional opinion can alone decide whether such a plan is as feasible as Captain Dicey believes. His authority is considerable, and he says he has the support of practical men. But if such vessels could be built, it is at least evident that the scheme of the Dover Harbour Board will become superfluous, and still more any larger scheme. Moreover, it is no slight argument for at least trying Captain Dicey's scheme, that the experiment might be made at the cost of a single steamer, and without any co-operation from France. All schemes for improving the harbours must be hampered by the latter condition, while schemes for improving ships are entirely within our own competence. The ingenuity of our men of science is now fully directed to the question, and mechanical science would certainly be equal to the task of accommodating ships to harbours as of adapting harbours to ships."

An approximate estimate has been obtained from one of the most eminent firms of shipbuilders, who calculate that vessels of the proposed description can be completed, fit for service, for £75,000 each.

A pamphlet can be obtained at the Offices of the Company fully explaining Captain Dicey's scheme, the prominent advantages claimed being:

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2. Five airy saloons on deck, and numerous cabins, affording greatly increased comfort and accommodation to passengers.
3. Special facilities for the shipping and landing of passengers' luggage without removal from the vans.

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In addition to the importance of obtaining the most comfortable mode of transit for passengers, it is a widely believed that the proposed steamers will prove a commercial success; for, even assuming as a basis the present limited amount of traffic, due to the small and unimproved class of vessels employed, there would be an ample return for the capital expended.

It appears from Captain Dicey's report to the Board of Trade, June 29, 1869, that 141,633 persons passed between Dover and Calais in 1868, which number has since considerably increased. Assuming that one half of this passenger traffic were carried—a proportion which it may be fairly expected a vessel of this description plying between the above ports would secure—a handsome profit would be realised by the shareholders; and equally good results may be anticipated from running this Company's steamers between other Channel ports.

No provision beyond the actual cost to be paid in the formation of the Company.

The remuneration to Captain Dicey for the use of his patent rights has been fixed at a sum of £10,000 in fully paid-up shares, which will not receive any dividend until 7 per cent shall have been paid to the shareholders. Captain Dicey will also be entitled to an additional 10 per cent on the number of shares he has taken, on any further capital, up to the amount of £50,000 issued by the Company, and he will join the Direction after the establishment of the Company.

Contract entered into: Date, Oct. 18, 1872. Between William Thomas Young, Esq., of London, and Edward Alfred Smith, on behalf of the company of the other parties, in a fair and equal manner. The above contract and a model of the proposed Steam-ship may be seen at the Offices of the Company.

Particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, of the Brokers, Solicitors, or Bankers.

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SCENE FROM "BABIL AND BIJOU," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.



WRECK OF THE STEAMER BATAVIER IN THE THAMES, NEAR BARKING.

SCENE FROM "BABIL AND BIJOU."

The costly appointments of the faery drama at Covent Garden, which have secured for it that pre-eminence as a spectacle which has been universally acknowledged, recommend it especially as a subject for pictorial illustration. Our Artist has chosen the mysterious scene in the forest of Rosewood, to which Phasilis, the Prince of Lutetia, and his Minister, Auricomos, had resorted for refuge, and found it in the hut of Olaf, the goatherd. Here Bijou, the heroine, is visited by the gnomes, sylphs, and fairies, who light upon the hearth while she is contemplating the faces in the fire. "Amongst them," says the book, without which the play is hardly to be understood, "were the Gnome Queen Pragma, and her son Skepsis. Bijou saw this strange crowd descend upon her hearth, and the bewildered and astonished little maiden listened horrorstruck to Pragma, who came to inform her that she was not a mortal but a fairy; that she may not marry her human lover; and that they have come to rescue her and take her back to Fairy Land, of which she is the rightful princess. As she disbelieved their assurances, they commanded her mother, Melusine, to come from her prison." Our readers will recollect that the gnomes had taken the fugitive queen captive, conveyed her deep into the earth, and confined "her in a Ruby, where she lay imbedded," says the tale, "like a toad in a rock." The veracious narrative then proceeds: "The solid Ruby rose up out of the earth. It opened at a distance from Skepsis, and out of it stepped the captive queen, whose face Bijou immediately recognised as one she had seen in the fire." This is the moment seized by the Artist and the situation intended by his sketch. We conclude our notice with the following explanatory account of the interview:—From the lips of Melusine, Bijou becomes aware of the secret of her birth—that she is indeed half mortal, half fairy; that she has the privilege to elect to become either; but, as the love of Melusine killed Lancelot, so the love of Bijou must kill Babil (the wandering Prince). Bijou, utterly bewildered, implored her mother to save her in some manner from the alternative in which she finds herself placed; for if she returns to Fairy Land she will lose Babil, though she will liberate her mother; but if she remains a mortal, for the purpose of marrying her sweetheart, her mother must return to captivity. Melusine refused to accept the sacrifice, but advised Bijou to seek for the Regalia of Fairy Land. When these are in Bijou's possession, then she can exact the regal fairy power, and, after releasing Melusine, she can lay down the sceptre, assume her mortal shape, and remain the bride and wife of her princely lover. Towards this consummation all the action of the drama tends, and with this it culminates. On this Mr. Boucicault has expended all the skill and invention at his command, together with an amount of capital never before ventured in such an experiment.

A STEAMER LOST IN THE THAMES.

A disaster, which caused the loss of two lives and of a fine vessel, took place on Saturday, in the Thames near Barking. The Batavier, passenger-steamer, one of the vessels of the Netherlands Steam-Packet Company, left Blackwall soon after noon that day, in charge of Captain C. Janes, with passengers and a valuable cargo for Rotterdam and the Rhine. When she was in Barking Reach, near the pumping station of the Southern Outfall Sewer, the large Turkish screw man-of-war Charkee came up the river. This ship, a fine vessel of some 1800 tons burden, had been sent by the Turkish Government to England to be fitted with new engines and boilers, and had gone down the river from Millwall Docks, the day before, to try the speed of her engines at the measured miles in Long Reach and on the Maplin Sands. She carried the Turkish ensign, and, favoured by the tide, was steaming up through Barking Reach, the river being unusually free from other craft, when a fearful collision ensued. The Turkish man-of-war penetrated the Batavier 8 ft., striking her with tremendous force. The boats of the two steamers were instantly lowered; the women and children were placed in the first boat, and a tug coming up at the time rendered material assistance. In the confusion and alarm a child sleeping in the cabin was overlooked, and a boy of the crew was also drowned. The rest of the passengers and crew were saved, but the Batavier foundered. The place where she sunk is very near where the Dublin steamer Foyle was lost some years ago.

WRECKS OF THE PAST YEAR.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

The *Wreck Register* for 1871 has recently been issued by the Board of Trade; and it is, as usual, a very complete and exhaustive document. It is supplemented, in the usual way, by most interesting charts, which have greatly helped us to analyse the series of tables given in the *Register*. It states that the number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions, from all causes, on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom and in the surrounding seas reported last year is 1575; being 73 more than the number reported in 1870, and, with the exception of 1870, less than the number reported in any year since 1864; it being 230 below the average of the last five years.

As often observed on previous occasions, the number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions reported may probably increase from year to year, arising from the increase in the number of ships frequenting our coasts and narrow seas adjoining; whilst the particular number for any one year will be increased or diminished according to the prevalence or absence of gales of remarkable violence and duration.

The number of ships lost or damaged in the 1575 wrecks, casualties, and collisions reported as having occurred on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1871 was 1927, representing a registered tonnage of upwards of 458,000 tons. The number of ships in 1871 is greater than the number in 1870 by 62. The number of ships reported is, as has been formerly stated, in excess of the number of casualties reported, because in cases of collision two or more ships are involved in one casualty. Of the 1927 ships 1668 are known to have been ships belonging to Great Britain and its dependencies, with British certificates of registry, and 230 are known to have been ships belonging to foreign countries and States. Of the remaining 29 ships the country and employment are unknown. Of the British registered ships 1173 were employed in the British coasting trade, and 495 were employed in the (over sea) foreign and home trade. Of the ships belonging to foreign countries and States, two employed in the British coasting trade met with casualties.

Of the total number of wrecks, &c. (1575), reported as having occurred on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1871, 361 were collisions, and 1224 were wrecks and casualties other than collisions. Of these 1224 wrecks, strandings, and casualties other than collisions, 398 were wrecks, &c., resulting in total loss, and 826 were casualties resulting in partial damage more or less serious. The whole number of wrecks and casualties other than collisions, on and near our coasts, reported in 1870, was 1141, or 83 less than the wrecks, strandings, and casualties other than collisions, in 1871.

It is truly lamentable to observe that the total number of ships which, according to the facts reported, appear to have foundered, or to have been otherwise totally lost, on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom from unseaworthiness, unsound gear, &c., in the last ten years is 524, and the number of casualties arising from the same causes during the same period, and resulting in partial damage, is 655.

In 1871 there were on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom 120 wrecks and casualties to smacks and other fishing-vessels. Excluding these 120 fishing-vessels, it will be seen that the number of vessels employed in the regular carrying trade that have suffered from wreck or casualty here during the year is 1807. If this number is again subdivided, it will be found that nearly half of it is represented by the collier class, which suffers most severely. Despite all that has been said and written on the subject, there can be no doubt that hundreds—or, rather, thousands—of these craft are dispatched to crawl from harbour into the channel badly found, rotten from age, gaping in the seams, overlaid with no sailing or steering qualities, and wholly at the mercy of a moderate gale. With a deadweight cargo they are easily swamped, and are so utterly crippled when anything goes by the board that, half water-logged before they put out, they either sink like stones in a storm or break into pieces on a sandbank, before the waves have washed over them half an hour or the crew have been saved by a life-boat. No less than 506 coal-laden vessels were wrecked in 1871, and we can only estimate the full bearing of these figures by comparing them with the losses sustained in other trades.

During the past ten years, ending in 1871, disasters on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom to comparatively new ships bear a very high proportion to the whole number; and during the year 1871, 165 wrecks and casualties happened to nearly new ships, and 302 to ships from three to seven years of age. Then there are wrecks and casualties to 361 ships from seven to fourteen years old, and to 554 from fifteen to thirty years old. Then follow 265 old ships, from thirty to fifty years old. Having passed the service of half a century, we come to the very old ships—viz., 44 between fifty and sixty years old, 19 from sixty to seventy, 6 from seventy to eighty, 8 from eighty to ninety, and 3 upwards of one hundred. The ages of 210 are unknown.

Surely there ought to be an age at which a ship should be said to have done her work. The most careful caulking and overhauling, nursing, and doctoring are of no avail when every plank is diseased, and when the whole framework of a vessel is shaken and loosened.

During the past ten years it is clearly shown that westerly winds have been far more destructive than easterly winds, the most destructive being from south-west. It should, however, be remembered that westerly winds are far more common than easterly winds.

In regard to the lives lost, to which we must now briefly refer, they are far beyond price. They numbered 626 last year from these casualties on our coasts. This is 148 less than the number lost in 1870, and less than the number lost in any year since 1864. The lives lost in 1871 were lost in 135 ships; 97 of them were laden vessels, 34 were vessels in ballast, and in four cases it is not known whether the vessels were laden or light. One hundred and six of these ships were entirely lost, and 29 sustained partial damage. Of these 626 lives lost, 96 were lost in vessels that foundered, 131 through vessels in collision, and 319 in vessels stranded or cast ashore. The remaining number of lives lost (80) were lost from various causes, such as by being washed overboard in heavy seas and by explosions.

This leads us to the bright spot on the wreck register—the services of the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution and the life-preserving apparatus. To these and other services in saving life we are indebted for the rescue of 4336 lives during the past year, and no one can doubt that the larger share of peril and exposure fairly belongs to the crews of the life-boats.

They man a fleet of 233 boats, and their work of mercy is extending every year. Wherever a point upon our coast can be found at which a life-boat can be stationed there are stout hearts and firm-set frames to fill it. Since the first establishment of the Life-Boat Institution it has contributed, by its life-boats and other means, to the saving of over 21,000 lives from shipwrecks on our shores.

In all the many and varied aspects in which the instinctive nobility of our race displays itself there is none which commands the same admiration, or which is entitled to the same generous assistance, as this great national institution, dependent as it is entirely on the support of the public.

For the purpose of saving life from shipwreck there were, at the end of 1871, on the coasts of the United Kingdom, 281 sets of rockets and mortar apparatus, wholly provided and paid for by the Board of Trade out of the mercantile marine fund, and there were at the same time 264 life-boats. Of these life-boats 233 belonged to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and thirty-one to harbour authorities and beachmen.

As before stated, the number of lives saved during the past year from shipwrecks on our coast was altogether 4336. It is hardly necessary to add that the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution have materially assisted towards making up this grand total, the boats being mostly called on to render their invaluable aid when all other kinds of succour would usually be hopeless.

Our coast boatmen and fishermen are also deserving of all praise, for they are ever ready to assist, not only in the life-boat, but in their own open boats, in this good work of saving life when in peril in cases of shipwreck.

The foundation-stone of a new Corn Exchange for Bedford was laid by Earl Cowper on Monday.

The returns recently issued by the Registrar-General show that in England and Wales there were 32 deaths from hydrophobia in the year 1870—25 males and 7 females. All these deaths occurred in the north—10 in Lancashire, 9 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 in Durham, and none in counties lying south of the Trent. In 1869 there were 18 deaths from hydrophobia in England—3 in London, the other 15 again in the north—viz., 7 in the West Riding, 5 in Lancashire, 2 in Durham, 1 in Cheshire. Hydrophobia comes and goes in periods. Thirty years ago it seems to have had a season of prevalence; for in the five years 1838-42 there were 73 deaths in England and Wales from this disease, averaging nearly 15 a year, the range being from 7 to 24. The causes of death for the next four years were not abstracted, but there seems to have been a period of a few deaths from hydrophobia, as there were but 5 in 1847 and 7 in 1848. In the seven years 1849-55 the deaths rose to 111, averaging 16 a year, the range being from 11 to 25. In the next eight years, 1856-63, the deaths from hydrophobia fell to 26, averaging only 3 a year, and ranging from 1 to 5. In the next seven years, 1864-70, this disease prevailed again, and the deaths were 134, averaging 19 a year, and ranging from 7 in 1868 to 32 in 1870. In the year 1870 the deaths from hydrophobia in England were at the rate of 62 in a million deaths from all causes.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Political talk in the provinces is at high flood. In many instances the outburst of speechmaking suggests ideas of that breaking of silence on the part of the gentle creature on which Balaam rode, inasmuch as it is a surprise to observe how well some gentlemen can discourse, in these pleasant interviews with their constituents, who never open their mouths in the House. In taking up for notice some few members who have been doing their country work, it must not be supposed that all of them, if any of those to be here mentioned, are intended to be placed in the above category. It cannot be said of Mr. Morrison that he is "mute in the Senate and at Plymouth loud," for he is one of those who, if he only speaks occasionally, pursues that line because he prefers to have something to say. He does not babble out crudities upon every question; but, as a philosophical Radical, he generally propounds a theory, and as a practical legislator, suggests an amendment—each of which matters bears speaking about. Truth to say, his manner is sombre and his utterance monotonous; so that it can hardly be said that he enchains an audience. Indeed, on one occasion last Session, when he was propounding a large organic change in the franchise, he delivered himself, after the first quarter of an hour, to an assemblage not larger than a jury, with the Speaker as foreman. It seems that he is in good affinity with his electoral friends at Plymouth; for which, besides his personal merits—which are undeniable—there may be very substantial reasons.

It is observable with regard to military critics of the House that they are always somewhat querulous—are always smarting under some sense of injustice to the service generally or to individual friends. They invariably declare that everything that is wrong; and when a change of any kind is proposed they are the loudest in declaring that such a course is ruinous. To the initiated there is nothing marvellous in this, because they know that it is only a transfer of that regimental and mess talk to the House which is an institution in the Army. Grumbling and grievance are part of the military atmosphere, and without its influence officers cannot exist. That class has some typical representatives in the House, who are ever ready to show—with no eloquence, but with considerable powers of continuous talk—that the "service is going to a place not mentionable to ears polite": a piece of information which has been sounded and sounded again ever since there was a service. Rather more than a year and a half ago there was added to this band of critics a not undistinguished officer of artillery, who at once developed a mission. Why Major Arbutnot should be member for Hereford is not very apparent to the outer world, inasmuch as by his father he is connected with Berkshire, by his mother with Surrey, and he was himself born at Madras. Member for Hereford he is, and with some assiduity has laboured to put himself forward. But he is not an acceptable speaker, and his name on the notice-paper on a private-member night has been inevitably associated with a proximate "count." It would have been amusing, if it had not been a pity, to have seen, on more than one occasion, Major Arbutnot come into the House at nine o'clock some night, and sitting with a mass of documents and bluebooks under his arm, glancing, as he took his seat, at the empty benches, and gathering from the stolid immobility of "whips" on both sides that no effort was to be made to keep a House. Indeed; one is not sure but that on one particular night a "count out" was ruthlessly organised and carried out by the "whip" of the Conservative party, to which the gallant Major belongs. He has, however, succeeded ere now in liberating his pent-up ideas, in which there were, unquestionably, matter and suggestion, while his earnestness of belief in what he said was evident. Unfortunately, he has not mastered the mechanism of speaking; he has not the faculty of arrangement, and he is not facile of utterance, either in command of language or in physical enunciation, and, above all, he has not acquired the rhetorical quality of knowing when to finish. Thus it seems likely that a decided military reformer will be lost to the House for lack of that fatal fluency which enables far more shallow men to prate themselves in sorts of position in that Assembly. In his case a meeting with his constituents must be in a certain sense embarrassing; but, so far as can be observed in a recent speech of his at Hereford, it would appear that he exhibited a good deal of that proverbial characteristic of the British soldier, a happy ignorance of when he is beaten.

It is remarkable that though the great house of Rothschild is triply represented in the House, not one of the three members of that name has ever attempted to exercise the influence which they might doubtless attain as legislators by producing even the smallest speechlet. This is doubtless not to be attributed to want of the requisite power; and, judging from a recent address of Mr. N. M. Rothschild to his constituents at Aylesbury, which looks like a novelty even there, it might well be predicted that, if he so chose, this gentleman might easily get up an interesting "first night" if he would take occasion to speak in the House. Just in a parenthetic sort of way, let it be noticed that Sir Thomas Bazley has been giving the light of his truly benevolent countenance to some agricultural labourers; and there is just a touch of odd incongruity in the fact of a member for Manchester delivering himself at Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

The body of Indian reformers in the House has increased considerably of late years, and it is notable that some of the most decided of them are ex-Indian officials. Coming very much to the front of them is Sir Charles Wingfield, who represents the newly-created borough of Gravesend (a place, by-the-way, which at one time, and even in his time, must have been not a little associated in the minds of India-seeking young men with their very first start towards the scene of their future fortunes). His antecedents justify him in taking the place and the attitude which he occupies in the Legislature. His Liberalism as regards India must be genuine, because it is palpably the outcome of the experience of a functionary who has been intrusted with despotic personal power, and he gives out his opinions with a certain decision, but without any particular demonstrativeness of manner. No exception can be taken to the somewhat self-gratulatory tone which Sir Charles Wingfield adopted in a late speech to his constituents, who may be assured that they have a good man for their representative, though, perhaps, he rather more represents the people of India than the people of Gravesend.

It is a prime object of this chronicle to direct attention to Parliamentary modest merit, and thus it happens that congratulations are offered to Mr. W. T. Allen for breaking a silence, now considerable, which he has observed, though it be only in favour of the electors of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Time was when Mr. Allen was not unfrequently heard in little speeches, which contained sensible Liberalism, and did not smack of the cool assumption and garrulity of some manufacturing members, whose names will at once occur to those acquainted with Parliamentary discussions. True, his speeches were a little oracular, and he appeared to be a little too conscious that he was venting absolute and original wisdom; but, as has been observed, what he said was fairly good, and there was no actual, undue assur-

ance in the mode of saying it. Perhaps there is not in the House a gentleman who exhibits such a consciousness of the possession of an advising mind as Mr. George Gregory, by some means or other one of the members for East Sussex. His counsel is ready on any occasion, and his experience as a lawyer is often brought to bear on measures, through the medium of amendments; while he is, besides, a law reformer—his reforming hand being laid on legal things, which, on the face of it, it would be more to his personal interest to leave alone. To his constituents he can bring a good tale of Parliamentary activity; and doubtless, as he has lately addressed them, they can understand the force of the remark, when it is said that he is, perhaps, the least agreeable member to listen to in the House.

MUSIC.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Again, this week, there is nothing to record of music beyond the performances at the Sydenham institution, where the third of the new series of concerts took place last Saturday afternoon, when the second of Beethoven's symphonies was given in continuation of the scheme which promised a hearing of the whole series of nine in regular, although intermittent, order—as two years since, in celebration of the centenary of the composer's birth. The symphony in D, now referred to, contains the first strongly-marked indication of the composer's grand individuality, which was soon afterwards specially manifested in his next symphony, the "Eroica," a work which discloses a complete transformation of the symphonic style. The symphony No. 2 was played to admiration, as were Cherubini's overture to "Ali Baba" (the last of his series of operas); and Mendelssohn's to "Ruy Blas," or rather to a German version of Victor Hugo's drama performed for the benefit of the Theatrical Pension Fund of Leipzig. This is one of the many instances of Mendelssohn's marvellous readiness of invention and facility in composition, having been commenced on a Tuesday evening (in March, 1839) and completed on the following Friday. But very slight alterations were subsequently made by the composer, and the overture remains as one of his most brilliant conceptions, and has long since taken rank as one of the finest of dramatic preludes.

An interesting novelty at Saturday's concert was a new concerto for the organ (with orchestral accompaniments), composed by Mr. E. Prout. This instrument has, until recent years, been so little associated with public performances, otherwise than in the religious services of the Church, that its application to the secular purpose of concerto-playing has been but infrequent, as compared with a similar use of the piano-forte, the violin, and other instruments. Bach composed several concertos for the organ, and adapted others from the concertos of Vivaldi for stringed instruments; and Bach's eldest son, Wilhelm Friedemann, has left one work in that form, all these being without orchestral accompaniments, and their intended use (whether sacred or secular) being doubtful. The organ concertos of Handel (with accompaniments for the small orchestra of his time), were written for his own performance at the concerts at which his oratorios were given, and the light and brilliant style of the former works very frequently proved a stronger source of charm and attraction than the deep and sublime qualities of the latter. In so much was this the case that the grandest of his choral works, "Israel in Egypt," at first received with coldness, was bolstered up by the announcement of "several new concertos on the organ, and particularly a new one."

Mr. Prout's concerto is divided into three portions—an "allegro moderato" in E minor; an "andante" in C major; and a finale, "Alla breve e vivace," commencing in E minor and terminating in the major. Both in its solo features and its orchestral details the work is written throughout with great skill and practical knowledge in each respect, and with large demands on the executive powers, manual and pedal, of the player. These demands were fully realised by the admirable performance of Dr. John Stainer—the newly-appointed organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, whose distinct and careful execution, and well-considered adjustment of the stops left nothing to be desired. The concerto should be sought after by all who are practically interested in the progress of organ music and organ-playing. As a composition, it contains some masterly writing in the different styles of the majestic, the expressive, the scientific, and the florid—a special feature being the introduction (in the last movement) of the fine old Lutheran chorale, "Gelobet seyst Du," by the brass instruments, and the skilful way in which it is combined with the surrounding figurative passages for the organ. The orchestral details were rendered to perfection by the Crystal Palace band, directed by Mr. Manns; and the success of the concerto was proved, at its close, by a call for the composer, who appeared on the platform in acknowledgment.

The vocalists at Saturday's concert were Madame Sinico and Mr. J. W. Turner. To the lady were assigned Mozart's aria, "Non temer" (the violin obbligato cleverly played by Mr. T. Watson), Marcelline's aria in "Fidelio," and the conzone "Saper vorreste," from "Un Ballo in Maschera." The gentleman vocalist gave the romanza "Angiol d'amore," from "La Favorita," and Mr. F. Clay's song, "The Shades of Evening," in each of which he displayed a tenor voice of agreeable quality that will doubtless justify further cultivation.

Mr. Ridley Prentice's new series of "Monday Popular Concerts," at Brixton, commenced well on Tuesday evening, when the programme included a string quartet by Haydn, Schumann's pianoforte quartet, Beethoven's solo pianoforte sonata known as the "Moonlight" sonata, and other pieces. The string quartet party consisted of Messrs. H. Holmes, Folkes, Zerbini, and Lütgen. Mr. Prentice was the pianist, Miss Purdy the vocalist, and Mr. Minson the accompanist.

Signs of reviving musical activity are now appearing. The Monday Popular Concerts are announced to recommence at St. James's Hall on Nov. 11, when the string quartet players will be Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Rie, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Madame Arabella Goddard will be the solo pianist, and Sir J. Benedict will occupy his accustomed post as accompanist.

The performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society will commence, at Exeter Hall, on Nov. 22. The "Oratorio Concerts" will be resumed at a later period than heretofore. A series of six oratorio performances, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, is announced to take place on Thursday evenings, Nov. 7, Dec. 12, Jan. 2, Feb. 6, March 6, and April 3.

Mr. Francis Robinson, Doctor of Music, died, on Monday, in Dublin. He was for many years connected with the choirs of the Dublin cathedrals of St. Patrick and Christ Church.

The stock of music, plates, and copyrights of Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co., of New Bond-street, has, in consequence of a dissolution of partnership, been disposed of by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The sale was largely attended by the musical profession, and the whole realised nearly £15,000.

THE THEATRES.

QUEEN'S.

Of modern playwrights Mr. Watts Phillips has been the most successful. It is not our design to recite here his dramatic doings, previous to giving our judgment on his last production. Suffice it that in all his works he shows much stage-tact, and that he shines more as the theatrical playwright than the closet dramatist. These qualifications meet in his romantic play entitled "Amos Clark," produced on Saturday at the Queen's. The plot and plan of this we are told are derived from a novel published in "Town Talk," written by Mr. Phillips some years ago, and now adapted by himself for the boards. There has been time, therefore, for the idea to have ripened in his mind, and gathered help from surrounding associations. We trace, indeed, some of these in the elaboration of the incidents and a certain care in the dialogue indicative of study. Novel and drama being by the same author, both may claim originality, however much the latter may lack of novelty. It is divided into a prologue and four acts. For merely dramatic purposes, the prologue might have been dispensed with; but the author evidently desired to create a moral ground outside the drama proper, as it were, which might serve as a standpoint for the spectator. Unfortunately, the scene of which it consists is one that cannot be acted. Here we have the mother of the hero, Mistress Alice (Miss Marlborough), presented as lying on her death-bed, and, during the temporary absence of the doctor, relating the story of her life to her son (Miss Gainsborough), and dying as she pronounces the last word. Miss Marlborough was, of course, unable to realise this; she could not at once indicate the weakness of the dying woman and maintain the coherence of the tale. The author had, indeed, given her a straightforward narrative to deliver, and she simply acquitted herself of her task in the manner prescribed by the spirit of his treatment. An awkwardness, too, arises from the boy and the man Amos Clark being represented by two individuals—Miss Gainsborough (as we have said) in the prologue and Mr. George Rignold (as we have now to record) in the play. There is little resemblance between the style of the actress and the actor, that of the former being somewhat extravagant and that of the latter distinguished by artistic qualities in which few are superior. Amos Clark, the man, has a fearful duty to discharge: to establish his own rights as his father's eldest son, to vindicate his mother's memory, and to punish his uncle, under whose advice his father had acted when committing the wrong which had made of himself a fugitive. He manages, however, to become the secretary of the selfish old Sir Robert Clavering (Mr. Ryder). Sir Arthur, his father, is dead, and his brother, by a second wife, Captain John Clavering (Mr. G. F. Neville), is about to be sacrificed by his uncle to his Royalist principles, and thus stands in danger of the notorious Colonel Percy Kirke (Mr. F. Kilpack). Towards this fugitive youth Amos Clark has a fraternal yearning, and to secure his safety he seeks to hoodwink Sir Robert. But the latter soon finds reason to suspect him, and a powerful scene takes place between them, when Amos is provoked to avouch his mother's innocence, to declare his own rights as the son of Sir Arthur, and his determination to defend his brother John. The old man grows furious and desperate, and Amos is compelled to defend himself with a poniard, which the Captain had left on a table. To the obstinate Sir Robert the struggle is fatal. Amos now substitutes a will in his own favour for that left by Sir Robert, and thus secures his rights to the hall and estates. But the rumour has spread that Sir Robert had been assassinated by Captain John, who, hearing of it, hastens homeward to clear himself of the imputation, and falls into the hands of Kirke and his "lamb," by whom he is tried at a drum-head court-martial and sentenced to be shot. Amos rushes between him and his executioner, and receives the balls in his own breast. There is a subordinate love-plot. Mildred Vaughan, Sir Robert's niece (Miss Wallis), engages the affections of both brothers, and her happiness is one of the secret motives for Amos's self-sacrifice. There is a blot upon the character of the hero: like Scott's Marmion, he is a forger—a crime the meanness of which deprives us of sympathy for the criminal. There are also a number of subordinate persons, not needed in the development of the plot, and some comic characters which are offensive to taste, and which produced an unmistakable sibilant in the middle of the last act, an accident which had nearly marred the laudable efforts of the actors to bring the play to a triumphant conclusion. The work must be regarded as a melodrama, consisting of the old, familiar materials, with such modern dressing as might render the revolting incidents more tolerable. Mr. Phillips has done all that could be done in this way, but we regret that he did not work after a nobler model. Of Mr. Rignold and Mr. Ryder's acting no praise can be too high; and the scenery may be pronounced satisfactory. The actors and the author, duly and deservedly summoned before the curtain, were received with unanimous applause.

OPERA COMIQUE.

This prettiest of theatres, reopened on Monday, under the conduct of Mr. E. P. Hingston, whose talents for management have been well tested, and whose judgment is not to be doubted. Everything is regulated by taste, and the embellishments of the house are reflected in the playbill, or rather card-programme, which, gilded, scented, and picturesquely embossed, has a special charm of its own in its portability and attractive appearance. The business of the evening commenced with an adaptation, by Mr. John G. Gifford, of a German comedy—one of the simplest structure and story—called "A Dream of Love," and one which, oddly enough, from its very simplicity, failed to be understood by the audience. This was followed by the piece of the evening, the success of which was ensured from its very inception—namely, a new version of "L'Œil Crevé," written by Mr. H. B. Farnie, who has most skilfully manipulated the dialogue, and made it the vehicle of many political and other hits, all conducive to the merriment of the audience. The brilliant music of M. Hervé adds to the attractions of this most fascinating work, which, besides, has been aided by a first-rate cast. Miss Julia Mathews in Fleur de Noblesse, and Mlle. Clary in Alexandrivore, may be cited as proving the correctness of this declaration. But it has even a more decided evidence in Miss Harriet Coveney, whose burlesque acting in the Marquise had a vitality and spirit which excited universal admiration. Miss Patty Laverne, a new actress, made the most of Dindorette. Mr. Odell as the Duke, Mr. Temple as Gerome, Mr. Barker as the sentry, and Mr. Perrin as the Préfet, gave a completeness to the representation which well deserves the title of "The Merry Toxophiles." The whole formed a brilliant spectacle. Nor must we omit to praise a rustic dance invented by Mr. Milano, entitled "Les Roses et les Marguerites," in which the sisters J. I. and A. Elliott were ably assisted by Milles, Bruce, Seymour, Wilton, and C. Palmer. All is bright and genial, both in the auditorium and on the stage, of this exquisite little theatre, and the finest taste presides over the entertainments. We think there ought to be no doubt of Mr. Hingston's success.

PRINCESS'S.

The tragedy of "Macbeth" has formed the entertainment of the week, in which Mr. Phelps and Mr. Creswick have alternated the character of the guilty hero on successive evenings. Both gentlemen are popular in the highest degree as Shakspearean tragedians, and their efforts have been corroborated by large audiences still attached to legitimacy and blank-verse drama.

ROYALTY.

Sometimes modern plays are revived as well as ancient. They lie by for a few seasons, and then, revised by their authors, reappear under old and new names, according to the experience of the occasion. This has been the case with Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts," which, after a long subsidence, has been reproduced in a condensed form. Brevity in the revivals has been so much studied that the intelligibility of the situations has been in many instances injured; but, dependent as the comedy is upon the wit of the dialogue, this fault scarcely interferes with the enjoyment of the audience. The comedy is essentially one of intrigue, and has most of the sparkling qualities of its Spanish exemplars. The performance boasts of more than one excellent interpretation; but that of Mr. W. H. Stephens, in the principal character, was of the highest quality. The first night's representation showed signs of insufficient rehearsal—a defect, doubtless, since remedied, so that now this renovated drama has every chance of recovering its popularity.

GAIETY.

According to the announcement at the commencement of his engagement, Mr. Charles Mathews appeared on Monday as Sir Charles Coldstream in "Used Up." There is a moral significance in this character, from which this finished actor derives a force in its delineation that makes it one of his most effective creations. One must be blasé indeed not to enjoy such a well-pronounced and thoroughly artistic realisation, by which the contrast between the two acts is so efficiently secured. Mr. Mathews is well supported—Mr. Soutar, as the blacksmith, making a most excellent foil for the ennuyé baronet, and sharing deservedly in the honour of the evening.

POLYTECHNIC.

Faithful to its tradition of blending the useful with the amusing, the management of the Polytechnic have provided for our instruction a lecture on coal-fields, which at the present moment must have a great interest for the public. This institution continues to deserve support, and maintains its credit with judicious auditors. We may mention in this place that Professor Pepper, so long connected with this establishment, has departed on a lecture-tour to America, where, we have no doubt, he will find his enterprise properly recompensed.

"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS."

The interesting and effective picture, painted by Mr. W. Bradford, which is copied in our Engraving, represents the disastrous experiences of a fatal season for the fleet of seal-fishing vessels that yearly sails from Newfoundland. One of those unfortunate vessels is shown among the icebergs, hopelessly crushed by the heavy hummock ice, and hastily abandoned by her crew. Some of these are scrambling over the ice to the nearest vessels, while some are preparing, with what they can pack up and carry away, to get off in a boat, through an open "lead" of water, to other ships or to the land. Upon the occasion referred to there were thirty vessels crushed and wrecked within three days; more than 1000 men were thrown upon the ice, to save themselves as best they could; and 600 of them, who went over the ice and were able to reach the land, came very near starving to death before provisions could be sent to relieve them. But, happily, no lives were lost; and although this service is attended with such danger, there is never any lack of men to embark in it. They seem rather to like the danger, for there are no seamen in the world more brave and venturesome than the Newfoundlanders. The iceberg seen behind the brig in Mr. Bradford's picture is about 250 ft. high. Such an iceberg is often fast aground in a depth of 500 ft. of water. Sometimes, when a vessel is caught by the ice, no water can be seen from the mast-head, and all the other vessels within sight are in the same predicament. The burning vessel seen in the distance has been set on fire after being stripped by her crew. It is usual, in such cases, to fire the vessels and destroy them completely; for else, later in the season, when the ice melts, they would be carried down the coast by the great Arctic current, would drive out across the Banks, and, floating in the track of vessels crossing the Atlantic, would cause much danger of collisions. In Mr. Bradford's picture the brilliant emerald tints on the ice were much remarked. They result from the local colour of the water, a beautiful emerald green, being reflected on the ice. The blue of the ice in shadow is as pure and delicate as that of the sky; in the holes and caverns of the ice it is a deep cobalt blue. Mr. Bradford had the honour of exhibiting this picture to the Queen, at Windsor, and to Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. He at the same time showed them his sketches and photographs taken in the expedition which he fitted out in 1869, for the purpose of art-study, and in which he was accompanied by Dr. Hays, the noted Arctic explorer. Another picture by Mr. Bradford, called "An Arctic Summer," which he painted for Mr. James Ashbury, was submitted to the inspection of her Majesty. Both the Queen and their Royal Highnesses were much pleased, and have favoured the artist with orders for works, in which he is at present engaged.

The first meeting of the Commission appointed to inquire into the salaries and duties of civil servants in Ireland was held at Dublin, on Monday, under the presidency of Viscount Monck.

A circular has been issued from the Foreign Office, directed to the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, calling attention to the proposed alterations of the tariff in France; stating that there may be errors of compensatory duties and drawbacks which, if uncorrected, may seriously affect different interests; and asking if the Chambers have any further observations to offer, that they may be notified at the Foreign Office.

At the English synod of the United Presbyterian Church, held at Grange-lane Church, Birkenhead, on Thursday week—the Rev. W. Graham, moderator—after a long discussion and conference with deputies the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The synod, having conferred with the committee from the general synod, desire to express their grateful sense of the interest shown by the synod on the subject of union with the English Presbyterian Church, appoints a committee with instructions in conjunction with the special committee appointed by the synod at its last sitting, to invite conference with the union committee of the English Presbyterian Church, with the view of ascertaining on what terms union with that church may be effected, and to report to the upreme synod at its meeting in Edinburgh, in May, 1873.



SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," FROM THE PICTURE BY W. BRADFORD.



INTERIOR OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION BUILDING.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The Vienna Universal Exhibition of Arts and Industry, to be opened next year, will be of great commercial importance, and British manufacturers should lose no time in preparing to make a good appearance there. Few of our untravelled countrymen know what a vast field of useful production and exchange is to be found in the eastern provinces of the Austrian Empire, and the adjacent countries of European Turkey. The agricultural, pastoral, and mineral wealth that Nature has bestowed on those parts of the Continent will afford a rich payment for the mercantile enterprise, by which their various populations are made acquainted with the results of Western science and skill. Several millions of different races, inhabiting the fertile lands which are traversed by the Danube and its tributary rivers, from the Carpathians to the Balkan, have yet to be introduced to this mutual exchange of substantial benefits among civilised nations. Though German and Swiss, French and Italian commercial activity may seem likely to get the start of us in this quarter, it is to be hoped that Great Britain will yet make an effort worthy of her high position in the world; and that neither negligence and torpid indifference, nor a fit of niggardly distrust, will prevent our Government and the influential classes here from contributing a fair share to the Vienna Exhibition.

The Exhibition Palace, now in course of building, is admirably situated in the magnificent public park of that city, called the Prater. The area apportioned to the Exhibition will embrace from four to five English square miles. The covered space available for the Exhibition will be about 1,150,000 square feet, being considerably more than that occupied by the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The Exhibition building will be 2968 feet long by 672 feet wide. It is designed by Herr Karl Hasenauer, an eminent Austrian architect. There will be a main gallery or nave intersecting the whole edifice. This gallery has cross galleries or transepts on each side, which are so placed as not to obstruct the view from either end. Between the transepts and the nave lie the garden-courts, which will also be available for exhibition purposes, and each country will have one or more of these transepts allotted to it, together with the portion of the nave and the garden-court adjoining. A rotunda will rise from the centre of the building, and divide the main gallery in the middle. This rotunda, when finished, will be the largest canopy-shaped edifice without supports which has ever been erected. It has an outside diameter of 353 feet, and its height is 275 feet; so that it is twice as large in span as the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, or that of the London Great Exhibition of 1862. In the interior, the roof of the dome rises 250 ft. above the floor. The rotunda is being constructed of iron, after a design by Mr. Scott Russell. The main gallery will be 82 ft. wide, and each of the transepts 49 ft. wide and 246 ft. long. The latter are separated by courts, which are designed for such objects as can be exposed in uncovered places. The number of square metres within the Exhibition building will amount to 103,000. East of the Prater Rondo, facing the main gallery, the Art-Exhibition building will be erected, covering an area of 6995 metres. Buildings of a permanent character, sufficiently protected, will be provided for the exhibition of works of fine art.

From the chief building covered galleries lead to a large conservatory, and to smaller pavilions which are intended for the exhibition of horticultural productions, or of aquariums. A separate hall will be erected for machinery in motion, 890 metres in length and 28 metres in width. In this hall will also be found hydraulic machines, diving apparatus, and other matters. The Imperial villa, and the hall in which the jury will deliberate and make their awards, will also be erected in the grounds, which will be laid out under the direction of a landscape-gardener. Among other attractions, the Council of the Exhibition have decided on having a permanent aquarium of considerable magnitude erected. Their choice of an architect has fallen upon Mr. Charles H. Driver, who planned and erected the aquarium at the Crystal Palace last year.

The whole Exhibition ground will be drained by a system of drainage-pipes, carrying water and other liquids to the Danube, and every measure has been taken to have a sufficient supply of water in all parts of the Exhibition. Gas will be furnished by the Imperial Continental Gas Company, at the usual pressure. There will be some work for the Exhibition to be done by steam road-rollers and traction-engines or road-rollers, which will be paid for by the Austrian Commission. There will be competitive trials with steam fire-engines, and exhibitors are invited to send special engines for this purpose; such engines will be considered as objects of exhibition, and, if lent for use, their fuel and care will be at the charge of the Austrian Commission. There will likewise be special trials held with agricultural machinery and implements, in fields in the neighbourhood of Vienna, or in such places as can be easily reached by the Exhibition railway. Agricultural machines will not be exhibited in the machinery-hall, but in a pavilion specially built for that purpose.

Machinery, of course, will form an important feature of the Exhibition, and we would call the attention of English manufacturers to the opportunity afforded to exhibit either fixed steam-boilers, fixed steam-engines, or portable engines, and also steam-engines and steam generators for service in the machinery-hall. Machinery and apparatus specially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition may also be supplied by exhibitors; and exhibitors supplying such machines and apparatus intended for special service during the Exhibition will enjoy special privileges, to be arranged between them and the Director-General. If British makers lend cranes, hoists, boilers, and engines for use of British exhibitors, no fees will be levied by the Imperial Austrian Commission for the use of the same by British exhibitors; but if British exhibitors lend such machinery for the use of foreign exhibitors, arrangements will be made by the Austrian Director-General to indemnify British exhibitors for the use of their machinery. The power required to set machinery and main shafting for driving machinery in motion will be supplied by the Austrian Commission, and exhibitors will in no case be charged for motive-power supplied by the main driving-shafts in the machinery-hall. Coals from the best Austrian and Prussian coal-mines, and feeding-water for the boilers, supplying steam-engines driving machinery in the machinery-hall, will be supplied by the Austrian Commission free of expense. Stokers will also be provided for the steam-boilers lent for service in the Exhibition; or, if the exhibitor should prefer to employ his own people, the wages of the latter will be paid by the Austrian Commission according to a fixed tariff.

All machines intended for the Exhibition will be admitted to the machinery-hall from Feb. 1 till April 15, 1873, inclusive, and must be set up by April 25. Machines and apparatus arriving in pieces, and consisting of heavy and bulky parts, must be set up by April 15. Slate is particularly desired to be sent to the Exhibition. The slate will stand a chance of being sold with advantage at the close of the Exhibition, the Austrian slate being only fit for roofing. It is also desired by the Director-General that fittings, show-cases, cloth for the covering of walls, window-glass, and such matters, should be sent from England to Vienna. These would be con-

sidered as exhibition objects, and sold at the close of the Exhibition.

Some time ago her Majesty, in pursuance of an invitation received from the Austrian Government, appointed a Royal Commission for the purpose of representing the British and colonial exhibitors; and these Commissioners have established their offices at 41, Parliament-street, where Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, the secretary, is prepared to give every information as to the forwarding, exhibiting, and returning of the objects of the Exhibition, in accordance with the regulations laid down. British exhibitors must communicate with the Austrian Commission solely through the Commission appointed for Great Britain and the Colonies. Lists of the intended exhibitors of the United Kingdom and the colonies, as well as detailed plans, showing the space allotted, and of each single object to be exhibited, must be sent by the Royal Commission to the Director-General, Baron Schwarz, before Jan. 1 at the latest, so that the exigencies of the respective countries may be taken into account in organising the interior arrangements of the Exhibition buildings.

A meeting of the British Commissioners was held at Marlborough House on Saturday last. There were present his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., president; his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, G.C.B.; his Serene Highness Count Gleichen, Captain R.N.; Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P.; Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Sir Richard Wallace; Mr. Hawkesley, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers; Mr. Henry A. Brasse, M.P., and Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, secretary. At this meeting plans of the covered space in the Exhibition allotted to Great Britain were submitted. It was found that the whole of the available space had been applied for, and the Commission decided that no further applications can be received for space in the British sections of the industrial, machinery, and agricultural buildings.

The Director-General has entered into negotiations with the different railway and steam navigation companies of Austria and Hungary, and procured a considerable reduction of rates for the conveyance of objects for the Exhibition, and several of the English railway companies have already agreed, with a praiseworthy spirit, to offer the exhibitors from the United Kingdom similar facilities.

The Exhibition will be opened on May 1, and continue till Oct. 31. Our Illustration gives a view of the interior of the Exhibition Palace, as it will appear when thronged with people.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The last eclipse of the year is a total eclipse of the SUN; but it is mainly visible from the sea around the South Pole and the greater part of the South Pacific Ocean, while the northern line of simple contact crosses the South American continent, dividing it into two parts, from the smaller and most southward of which it is visible. The central eclipse begins generally at 4h. 57m. on the evening of the 30th, in latitude 15 deg. 1 min. S., and longitude 173 deg. 12 min. W.; passes to the central eclipse at noon in latitude 53 deg. 43 min. S., and longitude 103 deg. 34 min. W. by 6h. 43m. p.m.; and ends in latitude 41 deg. 20 min. S., and longitude 12 deg. 33 min. W., at 8h. 1m. p.m., G.M.T. The greatest duration of totality is 47 sec.

The MOON will pass near to the planet Mercury on the morning of the 2nd, and to Venus on the 3rd; Saturn and the Moon will be near together on the morning of the 6th, and shortly after midnight of the 21st the planet Uranus will be near to the Moon, he having been during the evening hours of the 20th to her left. Jupiter will follow the Moon on the evening of the 22nd, and will precede her from about 5m. before 1h. a.m. of the 23rd. The Moon is near to the planet Mars at midday of the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| New Moon on the | 1st | at 28 minutes after 5h. | in the morning. |
| First Quarter " | 8th | " 51 " | " 3 " morning. |
| Full Moon " | 15th | " 51 " | " 5 " morning. |
| Last Quarter " | 23rd | " 45 " | " 5 " morning. |
| New Moon " | 30th | " 35 " | " 6 " evening. |

She is nearest to the earth on the evening of the 6th, and most distant from it on the evening of the 21st.

There is a partial eclipse of the Moon on the morning of the 15th. At the time of greatest eclipse but little more than one forty-third part of her diameter will be shadowed. It begins at 5h. 2m. a.m., G.M.T., and ends at 5h. 37m. a.m., thus only lasting for 35m. The middle of the eclipse occurs at 5h. 19m. a.m., G.M.T.

MERCURY is an evening star throughout the month, setting on the 1st at 4h. 50m. p.m., or 19m. after sunset; this interval increases to 38m. by the 16th (when he sets at 4h. 45m.), and to rather more than 1h. by the end of the month. He is near to the Moon on the morning of the 2nd, and at his greatest easterly elongation (21 deg. 25 min.) on the early morning of the 28th.

VENUS will be a conspicuous object in the heavens during the 2h. immediately preceding sunset at the end of the month. On the 1st she sets at 5h. 38m. p.m., on the 16th at 5h. 41m., and on the last day at 6h. 5m. p.m., the interval following the setting of the Sun thus increasing from 1h. 7m. at the beginning of the month to more than 2h. by the end. She will be in the neighbourhood of the Moon on the morning of the 3rd, and in aphelion on the morning of the 15th.

MARS is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 1h. 49m. a.m., on the 16th at 1h. 39m., and on the last day at about 1h. 28m. a.m., thus preceding sunrise on these days by 5h. 7m., 5h. 43m., and by about 6h. 15m. on the 30th. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 25th.

JUPITER will rise between midnight and sunrise till the 4th, on which day he will rise twice—viz., at 0h. 1m. a.m., and again at 1h. 58m. p.m.; and from this time to the end of the year he rises between sunset and midnight, and is visible during the remainder of the night. He will be very near to the star Regulus on the evening of the 6th; in quadrature to the Sun on the morning of the 22nd; and near to, but to the right of, the Moon on the morning of the 23rd from the time of nearest approach—viz., 0h. 55m. a.m.

SATURN is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 8h. 25m. p.m., or 3h. 54m. after sunset; on the 16th at 7h. 31m., or 3h. 24m. after sunset; and on the last day at about 6h. 43m. p.m., or about 2h. 50m. after sunset. He will be near to the Moon on the morning of the 6th.

There was a sale of fat oxen, the property of her Majesty, in the Home Park, Hampton Court, on Tuesday. The catalogue consisted of sixty-two lots, comprising forty-two fine fat Devon bullocks and twenty fine fat Welsh runts. There was a large attendance of buyers. Most of the animals, which were in prime condition, realised good prices, the competition being somewhat keen for most of the lots. The Welsh runts, which were first disposed of, realised prices varying from £18 5s. to £23 10s.; the Devons, beautiful creatures, selling from £20 10s. to £26 5s.

FINE ARTS.

One of, in some respects, the most considerable works of mural art of our day has just been completed at Antwerp. After several years' labour, M. de Keyser has terminated the extensive series of paintings with which he undertook to decorate the great entrance hall of the museum or picture gallery of Antwerp. Like the wall pictures by the late Baron Leys in the Antwerp Hôtel de Ville (which we reviewed about two years back), the present works serve to illustrate that pride in its municipal art for which Antwerp has for centuries been remarkable. But beyond this the works of the two masters have absolutely nothing in common. Baron Leys's pictures are rich and forcible in colour, and evince vigorous individuality despite their too servile reproduction of the faults and peculiarities as well as the merits of the early Flemish painters. In M. de Keyser's pictures, on the contrary, there is no quality dominating over all others; the idiosyncrasy of the painter does not make itself felt; they have indeed no very special character; they are good, essentially, unpretentious, respectable works, fairly achieving their decorative purpose, and noteworthy on account of their scale and the multitude of figures of colossal dimensions, but not of original mark, nor otherwise of distinctly appreciable importance relatively to the currents of contemporaneous art. They represent, somewhat tamely, it must be confessed, the eclectic and academic principle; whilst Baron Leys's pictures reflect mediæval attributes more vividly.

The theme of M. de Keyser's paintings is "The Antwerp School," its origin and development; its influence on foreign schools, and the influence of foreign schools on it. The principal composition represents in the centre an allegorical figure of the city of Antwerp holding open before her the book of the Corporation of St. Luke, in which is inscribed the names of the "gloires artistiques" of the city. At her feet are other allegorical female figures personifying Gothic Art and the Renaissance. These figures are the weakest part of the whole series. In idea they suggest plagiarism from Delacroix's hemicycle in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, and in execution they provoke unfavourable comparison with that great work. To the right and left of these figures are grouped about fifty of the leading Antwerp artists from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries. In this apotheosis of the great painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers of the Antwerp school the resemblance to Delacroix's hemicycle is continued, though the arrangement is less severe and otherwise different. Two small lateral compartments indicate the influence of the school of Van Eyck at Bruges, on Quentin Matsys immediately through Roger van der Weyden, and of Raphael at Rome on Bernard van Orley. Two large compositions at the ends of the oblong hall represent other groups of Antwerp painters, sculptors, and engravers, of various periods. In the remaining compartments (there being fifteen in all) various incidents in the history of the Antwerp school, and the influences reciprocally of this and other schools, are indicated. Among the subjects illustrated are the "Construction of the Antwerp Hôtel de Ville," the "Institution of the Royal Academy," "Albert Dürer at Antwerp," "Rubens in his Atelier," the relations of the Antwerp School to Italy, Germany, Lombardy, England (representing Vandyke at the Court of Charles I.), Holland, and France.

Another art-work of importance has lately been completed in Antwerp. We allude to the rebuilding of the Exchange, which was destroyed by fire several years back. Many admirable features of the old building are reproduced, and the general effect of the interior is cheerful, rich, and imposing. Some innovations have, however, been made in the roof and upper story which are far from satisfactory. To provide for the admission of more light a number of glazed apertures have been made or left, which, as they seem to have no relation to the construction, convey an impression of makeshift contrivance and of insecurity. The discordance is aggravated by the introduction of a quantity of floridly-designed and gaudily-painted ironwork supports to the roof, which also do not grow out of or harmonise with the masonry.

The "private view" of the Winter Exhibitions at the French and Dudley galleries takes place to-day (Saturday), and that of the New British Institution on Saturday next. The Exhibition of Works by Old Masters at the Royal Academy will likewise shortly open. Report states that the latter will not be so large a collection as either of its predecessors.

A number of artists from the Paris atelier of Baron Triqueti have arrived at Windsor Castle for the purpose of superintending the placing of the memorial tomb to the late Prince Consort. The place assigned for this beautiful piece of sculpture fronts the east end of the chapel.

The bronze equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort, to be erected upon the Holborn Viaduct by the City Corporation, was successfully cast, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Eccleston Foundry, near Victoria station. Mr. C. Bacon, the artist who has designed and modelled the statue, was present, together with Mr. Under-Sheriff Crosley, Mr. Under-Sheriff Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. ex-Sheriff Cottrell; Messrs. Henry Lee, F.L.S.; Mark Twain, and numerous members of the Court of Common Council; the assemblage of on-lookers being graced with the presence of a large number of ladies.

A series of drawings from the ancient and interesting cathedral of Monreale, in Sicily, are on view in the south court of the South Kensington Museum.

The subject of Mr. Ruskin's forthcoming series of lectures at Oxford, as Slade Professor (to commence the first week in November), will be "Sandro Boticelli and the Florentine Schools of Engraving."

A statue of Venus, nude to the waist, and draped thence to the feet, resembling the Venus of Arles in the Louvre, has been dug up near Rome. The statue is supposed to belong to the school of Praxiteles, and is said to possess high merit.

A new sculpture gallery is to be opened in the Louvre. In this gallery will be placed the sculptures from the national palaces, and some of the finest works already in the Louvre. At the end of the gallery will be placed the statue by Michael Angelo from the Château de Chenonceaux, and the new gallery will take the name of that great sculptor.

The reconstruction of the Tuileries is to be proceeded with on the plans drawn up during the Empire.

The Glasgow Daily Mail publishes a letter from Miss Agnes Livingstone, daughter of the African traveller, giving extracts from a letter from him, in which he says he had written two letters to the New York Herald; that he had meant to keep most of his matter for publication by himself, but the great expense Mr. Bennett went to in sending Mr. Stanley had led him to give him frankly what might enable him to write a book.—Dr. Moffatt, the father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, addressing a missionary society at Sheffield, expressed his belief that he will return to this country in twelve months; and stated that he had heard from Sir Bartle Frere of his having received instructions from Government to go out to Zanzibar to make arrangements for annihilating the Eastern slave trade, and to open out immediate communication with Dr. Livingstone.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR DAVID BAXTER, BART.

Sir David Baxter, Bart., of Kilmarron, in the county of Fife, died there on the 13th inst. He was born in 1793, the second son of the late William Baxter, Esq., of Balgavies, in the county of Forfar, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Edward Gorrell, Esq., of Hazell Hall, York. Sir David, who was a magistrate for the counties of Fife and Forfar, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the former, was created a Baronet Jan. 24, 1863. He married, in 1833, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Montgomery, Esq., of Barrahill, Ayrshire, but had no issue, and the baronetcy consequently becomes extinct.

ADMIRAL SIR T. J. COCHRANE.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., died at Ryde, on Saturday last, in his eighty-fourth year. He entered the Navy at a very early age as a first-class volunteer, and served in the expeditions against Quiberon, Belleisle, Ferrol, and Egypt, and at the reduction of the Danish West India Islands; and in 1812 was in the Chesapeake during the attacks on Washington and Baltimore, and in the operations on the coast of Georgia. In 1825 Captain Cochrane was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Newfoundland; and from 1837 to 1841 he represented Ipswich in the House of Commons. He afterwards served on the East India station and in the China seas; and in 1845 severely punished the Borneo chiefs by the destruction of several piratical towns and forts in Borneo. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth in December, 1852, and held that appointment for the customary period, since which he has not been on active service. Sir Thomas's eldest son, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, represents the Isle of Wight in the House of Commons.

THE COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY.

The Right Hon. Emily, Countess of Shaftesbury, died, on the 15th inst., at Lord Shaftesbury's town house, 24, Grosvenor-square. Her Ladyship was born Nov. 6, 1810, the elder daughter of Peter Leopold, fifth Earl Cowper, by his wife, Amelia, daughter of Peniston, first Viscount Melbourne (who was married secondly to Henry John, Viscount Palmerston). Her marriage to Anthony, Lord Ashley, now Earl of Shaftesbury, took place June 9, 1830, and the Countess had issue six sons and four daughters.

LADY INGLIS.

Lady Inglis, who died, on the 12th inst., at 7, Bedford-square, was Mary, only child, by his first marriage, of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Esq., of Penhill, in the county of Surrey. Her Ladyship was born in 1787; and was married, Feb. 10, 1807, to Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., of Milton Bryan, Beds., but had no issue; and at Sir Robert's death the baronetcy became extinct.

THE REV. J. PURCHAS.

The Rev. John Purchas, M.A., so long before the public in connection with ecclesiastical suits, died recently at his residence in Brighton. He was born at Cambridge in 1823, the eldest son of Captain William Jardine Purchas, R.N., received his education at Rugby, and at Christ College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A. in 1847. In 1866 he was appointed Incumbent of St. James's Chapel, Brighton; and in 1872 suspended *ab officio* for one year for his Ritualistic practices. Mr. Purchas was author of the "Directorium Anglicanum," as well as of books of sermons and poems.

MR. BRUCE-PRYCE, OF DUFFRYN.

John Bruce-Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn, in the county of Glamorgan, J.P. and D.L., who died on the 19th inst., was born, July, 23, 1784, the eldest son of John Knight, Esq., of Llanblethian, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Bruce, Esq., of the same place; and was eldest brother of the late Right Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, Lord Justice of Appeal. He assumed the surname of Bruce on attaining his majority, and that of Pryce (for himself only) in 1837, at the death of his cousin, the Hon. Mrs. Booth-Grey; and served as High Sheriff for Glamorgan-shire in 1843. He married, first, May 5, in 1807, Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. Hugh Williams Austin; and, secondly, Nov. 30, 1844, Alicia Grant, daughter of William Bushby, and by the former had five sons and seven daughters. The second but eldest surviving son is the Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department; and the present head of this branch of the family is Mr. Austin Bruce's nephew, Alan Cameron Bruce, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law.

MR. ALBANY FONBLANQUE.

Albany William Fonblanque, the brilliant journalist, and long the proprietor of, and chief contributor to, the *Examiner* newspaper, died, on the 13th inst., at the age of seventy-five. He was a younger son of the late eminent equity lawyer, John de Grenier de Fonblanque, Q.C. Originally intended for the Bar, he studied under Chitty; but, soon relinquishing all thoughts of the legal profession, devoted himself exclusively to political writing, first in the *Morning Chronicle*, and afterwards in the *Examiner*. His only published book appeared under the title of "England Under Seven Administrations." He eventually retired from the press on being appointed by Lord John Russell's Government Chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.

MR. SCROPE OF DANBY.

Simon Thomas Scrope, Esq., of Danby Hall, in the county of York, and Cockerington, in the county of Lincoln, whose death is announced, was one of the best-born men in Europe, being the male representative of the illustrious house of Scrope, which, during a period of 300 years, produced two Earls and twenty Barons, one Chancellor, four Treasurers, and two Chief Justices of England, five Knights of the Garter, and numerous Bannerets. As heir male of Sir William Scrope, K.G., Earl of Wiltes of the time of Richard II., Mr. Scrope of Danby claimed before the House of Lords the ancient Earldom of Wiltes, but, after a long investigation, failed, in consequence of an old attainder. Mr. Scrope was born, April 17, 1790, the eldest son of Simon Scrope, Esq., of Danby, by Catherine Dorothy, his wife, eldest daughter of Edward Meynell, Esq., of Kilvington. At the death of his father, in 1838, he succeeded to the estate of Danby, and became possessed of Cockerington by the bequest of Mr. Scrope of Castle Combe, a distant kinsman. He married, June 25, 1821, Mary, eldest daughter of John Jones, Esq., of Llanarth, in the county of Monmouth, and leaves one surviving son, Simon Thomas Scrope, Esq., of Danby, J.P. and D.L., and two daughters, Florence Mary, widow of Edmund R. P. Bastard, Esq., of Kitley; and Adela Mary Elizabeth, wife of E. F. Riddell, Esq., of The Grange.

At the annual meeting of the Guildry of Edinburgh, held on Monday, Mr. John Russel was unanimously re-elected Lord Dean of Guild.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

FABRICE, Paris.—Many thanks. The last two positions, however, are hardly equal to the many excellent problems for which we are indebted to you. The first strikes us as being very easy; the second as being impracticable, if Black for his defence play, 2. Q. to K B 4th (ch).

W. H. A. must be good enough to send us his name and address, not for publication, but in conformity with our rule. His contributions shall then receive immediate attention.

KEITH.—It is rather below our standard, but greatly in advance of Kelik's former efforts in this walk.

PERCY, N. L.—The first is too poor; the other has been wrongly transcribed. S. E. and R. D. T.—Your solution of 1493 is correct, but should have been sent before. Except in the case of very distant correspondents we cannot notice solutions which do not reach us in time for their respective lists.

R. E., of Kiburn, F. HEALEY, B.A.—Much too simple for publication. They play themselves.

H. L., Oxford.—It is true. The prejudice against problems of more than three or four moves deep is so strong that many very fine combinations are lost. To remedy this evil, in some degree, we shall occasionally present an end game or chess study more recondite than the ordinary run of those positions which we give on diagrams. The following, by an American composer (Mr. W. A. Shinkman), is a good example:—

White: K at Q 5th, Kt at Q 3rd, P at Q 4th, P at Q 7th and Q at 6th. Black: K at Q R 2nd, P at Q 2nd and Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

A solution is requested.

J. KEY.—The Problem No. 1493 is perfectly correct, as the slightest attention to the author's solution should have shown you. If Black make the useless move suggested, White, of course, takes the K Pawn with Kt, checking, and mates with the Queen next move.

W. COTTON.—Correct and neat. Its defect is being too transparent.

DUO.—Quite right, though late in the field.

A. S., Manchester Club.—They are now under consideration.

Q. E., St. Petersburg.—Quite unsuitable for publication. We are at a loss, indeed, to understand what the position is intended to enforce or illustrate. Why is Black as well as White made to give mate?

C. W. C., F. H. of Mosa, NEW JERSEY, V. G., R. D. B., W. P., John H.—They shall be examined and reported on forthwith.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1494 has been received from Pericles—A. M. D.—T. W., of Canterbury—W. Airey—E. Frau, of Lyons—Box and Cox—Devises—Barbara—S. P. Q. B., of Bruges—D. C. L.—Argus—Chris—Henry and Charles—F. H.—H. W. K.—T. G. N.—D. I. N., of Mowet—B. A.—Joseph Sowden—F. Nowlan—Lawton—G. C.—Manfred and Man Friday—Abard—en—Charley—Wilson Moore—F. H. of Mosa—P. Furnival—W. Watt—Pip—Keith and Kate—A. B. C.—Omega—Fidelio—M. P.—Percy—en—F. R. S.—Derrynane—G. Glover—Trial—R. B. Searle—H. Kent.

** The South London Chess Club will be glad to play by correspondence a game with any other club. Address Mr. Charles Wilson, hon. sec., 38, Dante-road, London, S.E.

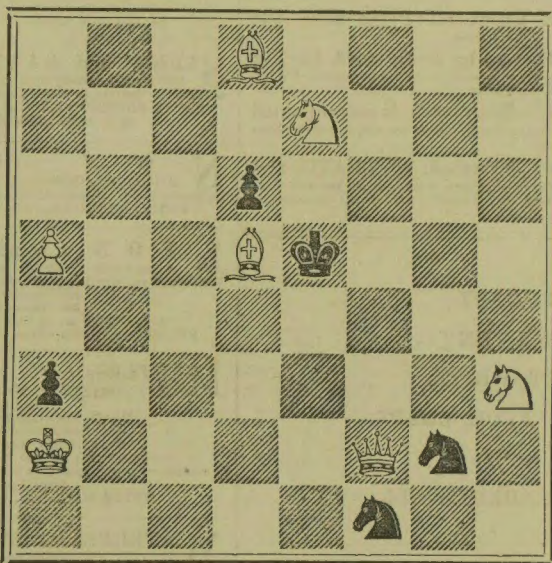
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1494.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q 7th R takes Q, or*
2. R to K 5th Any move
*1. K moves
If Kt to K R 6th, then White plays R to Q B 3rd (ch) and mates next move. If B to Q 5th, the reply is, 2. R takes R and Q gives mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1495.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K R sq B to Q Kt 6th (best)
2. Q to K Kt sq
3. Q mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1496.

By Mr. W. A. SHINKMAN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. STEINITZ AND ZUKERTORT.

An interesting Game in this match.—(Salvio Gambit.)

| WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. Z.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. Z.) |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 20. Q to Q Kt 3rd | B takes Kt |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 21. Q takes P (ch) | R to K B 2nd |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th | 22. Q to Kt 4th, | B takes B |
| 4. B to Q B 4th | P to K Kt 5th | taking Kt | |
| 5. Kt to K 5th | Q to K R 5th (ch) | 23. R takes B | Q to K s 1 |
| 6. K to B sq | Kt to K R 3rd | 24. P to Q B 4th | P to Q 4th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P to K B 6th | | |
| 8. Kt to Q B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | | |
| 9. Kt to Q 3rd | B to K Kt 2nd | | |
| 10. P to K Kt 3rd | Q to Q sq | | |
| 11. Kt to K B 4th | Castles | | |
| 12. P to K R 3rd | | | |

It strikes us that by playing Kt to K R 5th, and then Q to Q 2nd, White must have acquired an irresistible attack. The move made affords his opponent an outlet for the endangered Knight.

12. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
13. Kt to K R 5th P takes R P
14. Kt to Q 5th Kt to K Kt 5th
15. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K 2nd
16. Q Kt to K B 4th

The tempting move of B to K Kt 5th would have been disastrous, as Black could then have captured Kt with Kt, and gained a winning advantage.

16. Kt to K Kt 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd
17. Kt to K R 3rd B to K 3rd
18. B takes P P takes B
19. Kt to K Kt 5th B to K R 3rd

CHESS IN CARDIFF.

A pretty little Game just played between the Rev. C. E. RANKEN and Mr. N. FEDDEN.—(King's Gambit declined.)

| BLACK (Mr. R.) | WHITE (Mr. F.) | BLACK (Mr. R.) | WHITE (Mr. F.) |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. Kt to K B 3rd | Castles on K's side |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P to Q 4th | 19. Kt to K R 4th | B to K 5th |
| 3. P takes Q P | Q takes P | 20. K R to K sq | K R to K sq |
| 4. Kt to Q B 3rd | Q takes P (ch) | 21. Q to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 5. P takes P | B to K Kt 5th | 22. K to Q sq | P to K B 4th |
| 6. B to K 2nd | Q to K 3rd | 23. Q R to K 2nd | P to K R 4th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | Q to K 3rd | 24. K to Q B sq | P to K B 4th |
| 8. Q to Q 3rd | Q Kt to Q 2nd | 25. P to Q R 4th | P takes P |
| 9. B to K B 4th | P to Kt 5th | 26. Q takes P | Kt to Q Kt 5th |
| 10. Castles | B to K B 4th | 27. Q to Kt 3rd (ch) | B to Q 4th |
| 11. Q to K Kt 3rd | B takes Kt | 28. R takes R (ch) | R takes R |
| 12. Q takes B | Kt to K B 3rd | 29. R takes R (ch) | Q takes R |
| 13. B to Q B 4th | Kt to Q 4th | 30. P to Q B 4th | B to K 5th |
| 14. Q to Q Kt 3rd | Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd | 31. Kt to K B 3rd | B to Q 7th |
| 15. B to K Kt 3rd | Q to K B 3rd (ch) | 32. Q to R 3rd | Q to K 7th, and wins. |
| 16. R to Q 2nd | Kt takes B | | |
| 17. Q takes Kt | P to Q B 3rd | | |

MATCH BETWEEN THE CLUBS OF BRADFORD AND HALIFAX.

The match between these clubs resulted in a decisive victory for the Bradford players: the score, at the conclusion being:—

| BRADFORD. | | | | HALIFAX. | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------------|----------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Unfinished. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Unfinished. |
| 25 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 25 | 2 | 1 |

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, of John Pelly Atkins, Esq., of Halstead Place, near Sevenoaks, who died on the 29th ult., was proved, on the 16th inst., by Thomas Fowke Andrew Burnaby, Esq., and Charles Sherrard Burnaby, Esq., the surviving executors; the personal estate of the deceased being sworn by them to be under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors £1000, and numerous legacies and annuities to his connections, friends, clerk, and servants, all free of duty. The handsome provision made for testator's wife lapses by her death in his lifetime. The Halstead Place estate is devised to Thomas Frederick Burnaby (the second son of the said Thomas Fowke Andrew Burnaby) and his heirs. The residue of testator's real estate, including his property at Dodinghurst, Essex, at Rotherhithe, in the city of London, and at Port Royal, Jamaica, and also the residue of his personal estate, are likewise given to the said Thomas Frederick Burnaby.

The will and three codicils of Charles Joseph Thrupp, Esq., of Ferry House, Twickenham, was proved, on the 7th inst., under £30,000, by Charles Joseph Thrupp and Raymond Henry Thrupp, two of the sons of the deceased, the executors. After giving some legacies to his female domestic servants, the testator leaves all his property to his nine children.

The will and codicil of Thomas Fortescue, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, and late of No. 10, Eaton-square, who died on the 7th ult., was proved, on the 5th inst., by Henry Bruce Armstrong and Alexander Erskine Holmes, the executors, the personality being sworn under £70,000. The testator directs the three bonds for £2000 each entered into by him on the occasion of the marriages of his nieces, Frances Elizabeth (Lady Boston), Mrs. Geraldine Tynte, and Mrs. Eulalie Emily Agg Gardner, and also the bond for £6000 given by him on the marriage of his niece Margaret Antoinette, Lady de Saumarez, to be paid by his executors. To his wife, Louisa Margaret, he leaves a legacy of £2500 and all his furniture and plate (except that with his crest engraved, which, after her decease is bequeathed specifically), and the income of the residue of his property for life, in addition to £1000 per annum secured to her by their marriage settlement; to Eliza Ford, during the joint lives of herself and testator's wife, an annuity of £250 per annum, and after the decease of his wife an annuity of £400 per annum. After the death of his wife, testator gives to his niece Adelaide Grace Northey, £2000; to his niece, Geraldine Tynte, £4000; and the residue of his estate is directed to be divided into eleven shares, six of which he gives to his said niece Geraldine Tynte, three and a half to his niece Lady de Saumarez, and the remaining one and a half to his niece Eulalie Emily Agg Gardner. By the codicil the testator leaves an annuity of £20 to his housekeeper, Mary Baker. The testator expresses in the will his wish and desire that his estate should be wound up and the duties paid in England, and not in Ireland, and that English solicitors should be employed for this purpose.

The will and codicil of Francis Bennett Goldney, Esq., of No. 33, Leinster-gardens, Brixton (late of Manor House, Brixton), who died on the 16th ult., was proved, on the 17th inst., by Thomas Cope, the nephew, George Henry Ellison, and John Darby Gibb, the executors. The personal property, including leaseholds, is sworn under £70,000. The deceased gives to his wife, Mary, an immediate legacy of £1000 and the use of his furniture for life, and mentions, as the reason why he does not make any further provision for her, that he has already settled upon her various properties. At the death of his wife testator's daughter, Anne Goldney, is to select furniture to the value of £500, and the remainder is to fall into the residuary estate. The residuary estate is given upon trust for his six children, Francis Bennett, Alfred, George, Anne, Eleonora Frances Spence (wife of Robert Murray Longmore Spence), and Elizabeth Evans (wife of Sebastian Evans), in equal shares, with the exception that Anne is to have added to her own one sixth £2000 out of Elizabeth's share, upon whom the testator made a settlement on her marriage. The executors get legacies of £100 each.

The will, with two codicils, of William Hanmer, Esq., of Boduod, Denbigh, was proved, on the 14th inst., in the Principal Registry, by William Hanmer, the son, and John Vickerman, the executors, under £20,000.

The will of William Dent Dent, Esq., of Shortflatt Tower, Northumberland, has been proved in the District Registry, Newcastle-on-Tyne, under £6000.

Sir David Baxter, according to the *Dundee Advertiser*, has left £50,000 to the Free Church of Scotland. Of this sum £20,000 is allotted to the Sustentation Fund; the remainder of the amount is divided among the Church's home and foreign schemes. Sir David has also bequeathed £40,000 to the University of Edinburgh, in which he had already founded a Chair of Engineering. He has left from £10,000 to £12,000 to found a mechanics' institute in Dundee. He has, it is said, secured the erection of the Dundee Convalescent Hospital, and it is rumoured that the Infirmary of Edinburgh has not been forgotten. To one of his male cousins in Dundee he has left £12,000; and to a female cousin, a relative of the male cousin alluded to, £3000, with £1000 to each of her children. Mr. Armitstead, M.P., receives £20,000; and Mrs. Armitstead also receives £20,000, in addition to the legacy which is her share as one of his brother's daughters. Of the legacy bequeathed to Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., it is understood that £50,000 is to be spent in the purchase of land to increase the size of Sir David's estates; £20,000 is to be in money. The sum not bequeathed, amounting to fully half a million, will, it is understood, go in sums of about £200,000 to Mrs. Molison, Miss Baxter, and the family of the late Mr. Edward Baxter, ten in number. There are several minor bequests, and among these it is said that there is one of £1000 to the daughter of a Free Church Minister in Cupar Fife.

The committee of Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home have received £1000 from N. P. T., being the fourth donation from the same anonymous benefactor.

Major Bower, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Foot, has been appointed Chief Constable in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Layard, deceased. There were fifty-five applications.

The first prize of £10, offered by the Baptist Union for the best essay on "Early Christian Doctrine, as gathered from the Apologists of the Second and Third Centuries," was obtained by Mr. John Norton, student of Rawdon College. The competition was open to students of all Baptist colleges in Great Britain.

The Education Department of the Privy Council have informed the Manchester School Board that an order will be issued for the election of two members to the board as soon as the new code of regulations for the conduct of school board elections shall have been prepared. These new regulations, it is stated, will form a temporary substitute for the provisions of the Elementary Education Elections Bill which was thrown out on the second reading in the House of Lords.

BRIGHTON SEASON.—For TRAINS from VICTORIA, KENSINGTON, and LONDON BRIDGE, &c., to BRIGHTON, see Time-Tables of Brighton Railway; also page 54 and outside cover of "Bradshaw."

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NEURALINE, the New External Remedy for the Instant Cure of all Nerve Pains.

NEURALINE must be Tried to be Appreciated.

NEURALINE often prevents the necessity of losing Teeth.

NEURALINE Cures Tic Dolorous.

NEURALINE Cures Neuralgia.

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NEURALINE Cures Toothache.

NEURALINE Cures Rheumatism.

NEURALINE Cures Rheumatic Gout.

NEURALINE Cures Gout.

NEURALINE Cures all Nerve Pains.

NEURALINE is Applied Externally.

NEURALINE Gives Instant Relief.

NEURALINE, by one application, has been known to cure pains of a most protracted and agonising kind.

NEURALINE Cures Lumbago.

NEURALINE Cures Congestive Headache.

NEURALINE Cures all Pains near the Surface.

NEURALINE must be freely used, having to pass through the skin to reach the nerves which give rise to the pain; but, when reached, the cure or relief is instantaneous.

NEURALINE.—Each bottle is accompanied with an engraving, showing the nerves and where the Neuraline should be applied.

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AUROSINE IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL SKIN IRRITATION.

AUROSINE, a DELIGHTFUL ADDITION to the TOILET.

AUROSINE CONTAINS NO MINERAL ELEMENT.

AUROSINE is of VEGETABLE ORIGIN.

AUROSINE is PERFECTLY INNOCUOUS.

AUROSINE may be APPLIED to the TENDEREST SKIN.

AUROSINE is QUITE FREE from ANYTHING of a GREASY NATURE.

AUROSINE will NOT SOIL the most DELICATE DRESS.

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ANTISEPTIC and PRESERVATIVE TOOTH TINCTURE.

THIS NEW PREPARATION POSSESSES A STRINGENT PROPERTIES.

DETERGENT PROPERTIES.

ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES, and PRESERVATIVE PROPERTIES.

THE PRESERVATIVE PROPERTIES will be found well adapted for the Preservation of the Teeth and Gums.

THE ASTRINGENT PROPERTY quickly arrests the Bleeding of the Gums.

ITS DETERGENT PROPERTY Cleanses and Removes Tartar, Whitens and Preserves the Colour of the Teeth, and Arrests Decay.

ANTISEPTIC TINCTURE Removes the Smell of Tobacco, imparts an Agreeable Odour to the Breath, and gives a refreshing Coolness to the Mouth. Prepared by

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